

Cloudy weather forecast for today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A depression swept over Jordan Monday morning coming eastwards from Cyprus accompanied by cold fronts and sporadic showers affecting most Middle East countries, according to the Meteorological Department. Tuesday's weather will be partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered showers accompanied with thunder, the department predicted. Winds will be south-westerly moderate, it said. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas, according to the department. The expected temperatures for Tuesday are: For the hilly areas five to 17, the Jordan Valley 15 to 18, desert areas five to 17 and for the Gulf of Aqaba from 11 to 24 degrees Centigrade.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Egyptian trade chief to visit Jordan

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Mustapha Kamel Said will visit Jordan later this month for economic co-operation talks, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The four-day visit to Jordan, which along with most Arab states severed diplomatic ties with Egypt after it signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, will start on Monday, the agency said. The announcement of Mr. Said's trip comes as Egypt's gradual re-entry to the Arab fold appears to be intensifying, though without any immediate prospect for the resumption of diplomatic ties. Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassir Ramadan, made a stopover in Cairo last Friday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Abu Taleb promoted

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree was issued Monday promoting Major-General Fathi Abu Taleb to the rank of lieutenant general as of Nov. 14.

Burg refused Hungarian visa

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg has been denied a visa to enter Hungary on a private visit, his office said Monday. A ministry spokesman said that Mr. Burg was assured through contacts made by a West European country a few weeks ago that the Budapest authorities were prepared to issue a visa even though Hungary broke off relations with Israel in 1967.

Pakistani fighter destroyed by fire

ISLAMABAD (R) — A Pakistan air force MiG-19 fighter was destroyed after it caught fire during a routine training flight Monday, but the pilot ejected safely, the state-run Radio Pakistan reported. The radio said the Chinese-built plane was based at Samungli near Baluchistan province's capital of Quetta.

Britain forms quick deployment force

LONDON (R) — Britain's Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine Monday announced the formation of 5,000-strong airborne force that can be deployed swiftly to defend the country's interests anywhere in the world. The new Fifth Airborne Brigade has a core of 1,800 paratroopers supported by infantry, its own field guns, armoured reconnaissance cars and helicopters.

Argentina affirms Falkland truce

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina's foreign minister said Monday that his country would respect the Falklands ceasefire and that Britain was trying to block talks on a settlement by seeking a formal declaration. Opening a debate in the U.N. General Assembly on the Falklands problem, over which the two countries fought a war last year, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari urged Britain's NATO allies to dissociate themselves publicly from British policy in the South Atlantic.

4 killed were ANC members, say police

PRETORIA (R) — Four heavily-armed black guerrillas killed by South African security forces in a clash last Thursday were "trained terrorists of the African National Congress (ANC)," a police spokesman said Monday. A white government soldier was also killed in the fierce gun battle in the far north of the country, close to South Africa's borders with Botswana and Zimbabwe, officials have said. Police gave no names but said the guerrillas had been identified by their fingerprints. The ANC is committed to the overthrow of white minority rule.

Arafat ready to send peace mission to Syria

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is ready to send a peace team to Damascus to open direct talks on ending the fighting between rival Palestinian factions around this northern Lebanese port, one of his aides said Monday.

Mr. Arafat's spokesman, Ahmad Abdulrahman, also told reporters that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had pledged in a telephone call Sunday night to work to bolster last Wednesday's ceasefire and form an Arab mediation committee.

Shells crashed sporadically into strongholds of Palestinians loyal to Mr. Arafat in and around the city despite the Arab-mediated truce that ended the worst of the fighting. Security sources said one person was killed and two were injured when several shells hit the Tebbaneh area of the city, a pro-Arafat stronghold.

Small-arms fire echoed around the Arafat-held Baddawi refugee camp on the outskirts of the city and any sign of movement in the camp was greeted with an outburst of shelling from rebel positions on nearby Mount Turbul.

in the context of a Fateh general congress which they believe will oust Mr. Arafat as leader of the divided guerrilla group.

Both sides say there have been no direct contacts between them since heavy fighting broke out around Mr. Arafat's last strongholds in northern Lebanon on Nov. 3.

Israeli PoWs safe

Meanwhile, a group of Israeli prisoners held by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had been moved to safety after one of them became hysterical under shellfire, Mr. Arafat said Monday.

He told reporters in: "We shipped them all to another place that is safe." But he did not elaborate.

Mr. Arafat's Fateh guerrilla group, the biggest of eight in the PLO, has been holding six Israeli prisoners of war since they were captured in eastern Lebanon last year. A further two are held by the Libyan-backed Popular Front for

(Continued on page 3)

Rebel leader shows strong ambition, page 2

Kreisky blames U.S. for PLO crisis

VIENNA (R) — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has blamed the United States and other Western countries for the failure of policies pursued by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

"It is clear that Arafat has failed, but Arafat cannot be simply disqualified for he did not fail because of his own incompetence but because of the incompetence of the West, mainly the United States," Mr. Kreisky said in an interview in the weekly magazine Profil.

Fighting that broke out between

Palestinian factions in Lebanon has weakened the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headed by Mr. Arafat and left his supporters bottled up around the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli.

The former chancellor said that if the U.S. had been less hostile toward the PLO, the situation might have developed differently.

Dr. Kreisky, who in 1980 was the first Western leader to receive Mr. Arafat, has often described him as a personal friend. He has criticised Israel, saying that only the creation of an independent

Syria attacks McFarlane's warning

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Monday accused the United States of increasing tension in the Middle East and said a statement on Lebanon by President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane threatened world peace.

State-run Damascus Radio said Mr. McFarlane's statement Sunday reflected "U.S. persistence in increasing tension in the Middle East and is pushing international relations to the verge of war."

Mr. McFarlane, interviewed on American Television from South Korea where he was travelling with Mr. Reagan, said the United States would not tolerate continued attacks by Syrian gunners on U.S. planes over Lebanon and cited the recent U.S.-led invasion

of Grenada as an example of saving American lives.

"If Mr. McFarlane wanted to remind Syria of the Grenada invasion, we tell him that invasion was not a glorious or honourable page in American history but one of disgrace," the radio said in a commentary.

The radio referred to what it called an American "military and political defeat in Vietnam" and said: "If the U.S. wants to expand its influence outside its own borders, it must understand that there are limits for its moves and that there are lines beyond which it cannot go without paying a high price."

Mr. McFarlane was asked in Sunday's interview whether the United States would shoot back at

Cruise missiles arrive in Britain

LONDON (R) — The first of 572 American medium-range nuclear missiles being deployed by NATO in Western Europe were flown into Britain Sunday, Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine announced in parliament.

Sixteen low-flying cruise missiles were unloaded Sunday morning from a giant U.S. air force starfighter transport plane at Greenham Common Air Force base, 80 kilometres west of London.

NATO is deploying 464 cruise and 108 Pershing-two missiles in five European nations as a counter

to Soviet SS-20s targeted on Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has threatened to pull out of Geneva arms negotiations with the United States if cruise missiles are deployed.

The arrival of cruise was expected to provoke an opposition outcry in parliament and mass protests by anti-nuclear demonstrators, headed by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Anti-nuclear priest causes stir in U.K., page 8

Reagan confirms new Geneva offer

BONN (R) — President Reagan has confirmed in a letter West Germany that the United States will spell out at Geneva this week its proposal that both superpowers accept a global ceiling of 420 medium-range nuclear warheads, chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch said Monday.

He said Mr. Reagan confirmed his intention in a letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Only parts of the arsenals would be deployed in Europe, Mr. Boenisch said, but a breakdown would have to be negotiated at the Geneva talks between Moscow and

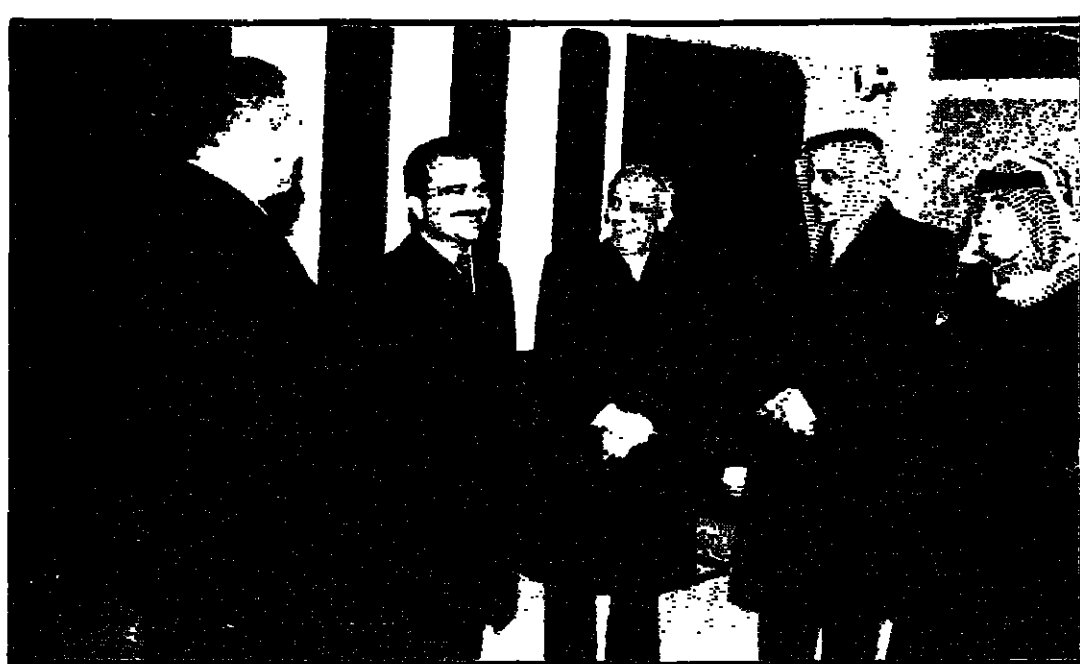
Washington.

The NATO allies would then correspondingly reduce the number of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles they start deploying in Europe by the end of this year, he said.

Mr. Boenisch stressed that a balance would concern only U.S. and Soviet systems and would not take into account French and British missiles.

Soviet insistence that these weapons must be counted in any Geneva agreement has been the major obstacle to progress.

Mr. Boenisch said the presentation to be made by U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze this week would be an elaboration of Mr. Reagan's proposal of Sept. 22 and a response to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's Oct. 26 offer to reduce the Soviet Union's global medium-range arsenal to 420 warheads.



Hassan returns after U.S. visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned Monday after a 10-day visit to the United States, during which he attended a seminar on the Middle East sponsored by former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and chaired meetings of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues in New York. The Crown Prince also met with U.S. Vice President George Bush in Washington, prior to his departure for home. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who accompanied Prince Hassan on his visit to the U.S. The Jordanian

News Agency, Petra said the Crown Prince discussed with Mr. Bush the latest developments in the Middle East, within the framework of a joint desire to ensure stability in the Middle East, aimed at creating the right conditions for resuming international efforts for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem. Upon arrival, the Crown Prince and Mr. Abu Odeh (far left) were met by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi (third from left), Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh (second from right) and Royal Court Minister Amer Khammash (far right).

Beirut clashes erupt as Rumsfeld holds talks

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese troops clashed with druze-led militiamen in the mountains overlooking the capital Sunday and two shells fell on mainly Christian east Beirut, army sources said.

The fighting flared as the newly-appointed U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Donald Rumsfeld, gave Lebanese leaders what Beirut Radio described as assurances of American support.

Army positions around the mountain town of Souk Al Gharb, southeast of the capital, came under shell and sniper fire late in the afternoon and the army shot back with small arms, the military sources said.

State-run Beirut Radio said one man was killed and one wounded by the shells in east Beirut. One hit a car showroom and the other landed near a petrol station, it reported.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who began his first Middle East trip in his new post Sunday, conferred Monday with Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, Foreign Minister Elie Salem, Parliament Speaker Kamel Al Assad and President Amin Gemayel's national security adviser, Wadie Haddad.

Beirut Radio said the envoy had brought assurances of U.S. support for the Lebanese government's attempts to ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The renewed U.S. diplomatic activity coincided with the postponement of a planned visit to Damascus by President Amin Gemayel for a meeting Monday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Lebanon tries to ease fuel shortage, page 2

Assad undergoes surgery

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday underwent successful surgery for appendicitis and was in good condition after the operation, a presidential spokesman said.

The spokesman gave no further details and could not say when Mr. Assad, 53, was expected to leave the central Damascus hospital to which he was admitted Sunday.

Mr. Assad's illness forced the postponement of a planned visit to Damascus Monday by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

The official statements about Mr. Assad's condition and admission to hospital were in unusual contrast to the strict secrecy that

(Continued on page 3)

Papers say Heineken kidnappers in contact

AMSTERDAM (R) — A Dutch newspaper said Monday that Heineken Breweries was using its advertising columns for contacting the kidnappers of its chairman, Freddie Heineken.

The Telegraaf quoted two advertisements, which appeared in its classified columns, one on Friday and one on Saturday, which it said were messages from the company to the kidnappers who grabbed Mr. Heineken and his chauffeur last Wednesday.

The cryptic announcements in the "congratulations" columns saying contact was urgently required indicated the company was having difficulty getting in touch with the kidnappers, the Telegraaf said.

A spokesman for the mass circulation paper said police sources had told it the adverts, paid for in cash, were from Heineken Breweries.

A police spokesman said the Telegraaf report was "nonsense" and added "we are not giving any information about this case in line with the demand for a news blackout by the kidnappers."

Although the police spokesman was dismissive, police last week flatly denied reports that a note from the kidnappers had been received which were later confirmed.

Last Friday, the Telegraaf reported the note demanded a 25 million guilder (\$8.1 million) ransom and had told Heineken to make contact through the newspaper advertising columns.

Other newspapers have since said the note demanded a 30 million guilder (\$10 million) ransom.

Alami, Awqaf refute Fateh rebel claim

AMMAN (J.T.) — The president of the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Council for Jerusalem, and president of the Higher Islamic Commission, Sheikh Sa'adeeddin Al Alami Sunday ruled out allegations by some Fateh dissidents, transmitted on Syrian TV, to the effect that preachers in occupied West Bank had received instructions from the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to attack Syria in sermons and expound support for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"These claims are groundless, and Muslim religious leaders and citizens in the occupied territories express their convictions and have taken this stand in support of their leadership because of their concern for the interests of the Palestinian people and its sacred cause," Dr. Alami was quoted as saying Monday in the Al Rai newspaper.

In a Syrian Television broadcast Thursday evening, Samih Abu Kuwaik, one of the Fateh dissident leaders, said the reason for public support of Mr. Arafat in the

West Bank was in part instigated by instructions by the Jordanian Awqaf ministry to religious leaders in the occupied territories, as one preacher allegedly said.

The ministry had earlier ruled out having adopted any particular stance in the matter, and said that having taken the issue as a total internal affairs of the Palestinians

the ministry had never issued any statements or instructions of the kind. Al Rai quoted Minister of Awqaf Kamel Sharif as saying Sunday.

Turkish court jails 23 peace activists

ISTANBUL (R) — A Turkish military court Monday jailed 23 peace activists for up to eight years, with added terms of internal exile, in one of the toughest verdicts in a non-violence political trial since the 1980 military coup.

Eighteen of the 23, who all belonged to the Turkish peace association, were sentenced to eight years in prison, followed by two years and eight months internal exile, on charges of forming an organisation aimed at overthrowing the state.

The other five received five years in jail, followed by one year and eight months internal exile, for belonging to such an organisation.

All 23 were ordered to be placed under immediate arrest, although several of them were not in court when the sentences were handed down by three military judges.

The peace association was a little-known group, made up mainly of academics, journalists, lawyers and other professionals, which campaigned for disarmament before being abolished

after the coup. It was linked to the Soviet-backed World Peace Council.

Five other defendants were acquitted and sentence on a further two, tried in absentia because they had left the country, was deferred.

Defence lawyers, who refused to enter the courtroom in protest at not being allowed an extension of the defence case, said their clients had seven days in which to petition the court for release pending appeal.

Grenada captain denies killing Bishop

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — A detained former Grenada army captain accused of heading a firing squad that executed Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has denied the charge.

Former Captain Lester Redhead made the denial Sunday to a correspondent of the Caribbean News Agency, CANA, from his cell at Point Salines, where he is under arrest by American troops.

Capt. Redhead, a member of the short-lived junta that seized power in a coup that ousted Mr. Bishop, told CANA that a lie-

utenant, whom he did not name, led the firing squad that killed Mr. Bishop and five colleagues on Oct. 19. He said the officer was also detained at Point Salines.

The CANA correspondent said a guard asked him to leave the area before he could continue questioning Capt. Redhead.

Two weeks ago, former Agriculture Minister George Louison said Capt. Redhead was in charge of the execution platoon.

Mr. Bishop's former bodyguard, Roderick James, told reporters on his release from det-

ention Sunday that a number of ex-army officers were blaming each other for Mr. Bishop's death.

Meanwhile in Havana, Cuban President Fidel Castro was expected to address a funeral rally of one million people Sunday to honour 24 Cubans killed resisting last month's American-led invasion of Grenada.

Most of Havana and the surrounding province will stop work to allow as big an attendance as possible at the demonstration in the capital's historic Square of the Revolution.

INSIDE

- Egypt at "crucial turning point," says Mubarak, page 2
- King receives birthday congratulations, page 3
- GCC conducts an effective pan-Arab role, page 4
- 200 basic drugs can cure most of the world's diseases, says WHO, page 5
- Evert Lloyd wins \$125,000 tournament, page 6
- European Commission moves to halt steel price slide, end cheating on quotas, page 7
- Reagan ends Asian visit, page 8

MIDDLE EAST

Col. Abu Musa shows strong ambition

DAMASCUS (R) — Abu Musa, a Fateh officer hailed a hero by his supporters and a "Judas" by his foes, heads the first serious challenge to Yasser Arafat's 18-year leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).



Col. Abu Musa

Abu Musa, 56, whose full name is Mohammad Saeed Musa, led a militia by guerrilla officers against Mr. Arafat last May which rapidly grew into a full-scale revolt. Now the Syrian-backed rebels against his leadership and policies have pinned Mr. Arafat and his loyalist forces to a besieged, last-ditch headquarters in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli.

Grey-haired and with a military bearing, Abu Musa shuns the limelight, preferring the company of fellow guerrilla chiefs.

He was born in the town of Silwan, just outside occupied Jerusalem in Palestine which was then under British mandate. After leaving Palestine, he joined the Jordanian military academy and graduated in the late 1950s.

He defected from the Jordanian army, where he had attained the rank of major, after the 1970 events in Jordan, and joined Fateh, the main Palestinian guerrilla group headed by Mr. Arafat, and now claims to enjoy the loyalty of 75 per cent of Fateh, though there are doubts as to the extent of his control.

He may now have to prove that he is more than just an able guerrilla commander if he hopes to gain from his military gamble.

Abu Musa has cut an image as a tough no-nonsense officer fully dedicated to the Palestinian cause

and the struggle against Israel.

Until 1976, he was commander of Palestinian guerrilla forces in southern Lebanon. Mr. Arafat's middle east power base until the PLO was overwhelmed by Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.

Although argumentative at times, Abu Musa is generally known as an efficient guerrilla fighter. He was sacked by Mr. Arafat in favour of Col. Hajj Ismail, a man who has been accused by the rebels of cowardice on more than one occasion.

Abu Musa was appointed deputy to Brig. Saad Sayel (Abul Walid), commander of the PLO's "operations room" in Beirut. His post, which he held until mid-1982, was equivalent to that of chief-of-staff.

After Brig. Sayel was assassinated in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek last October, Abu Musa expected Arafat to name him as Brig. Sayel's successor. Instead, Mr. Arafat gave the job to another officer, Brig. Abul Mo'tassem.

Abu Musa did not protest but he was infuriated when Mr. Arafat later added insult to injury by promoting two officers and app-

ointing them commanders of guerrilla forces in northern and eastern Lebanon last May. One of the two officers was Hajj Ismail.

The new appointments created uproar within Fateh and allowed Abu Musa to rally even more support for the mutiny which he successfully led against Mr. Arafat one month later.

But the seeds of rebellion were planted long before Israeli forces attacked Mr. Arafat's forces in South Lebanon last year.

Abu Musa has for years been an outspoken critic of conditions inside Fateh. As early as two years ago he was quoted as saying privately that Fateh may be the largest of the PLO's eight guerrilla groups but it was flabby and its size was not healthy.

Shot in the leg

At a stormy session at the old

975,000 Lebanese estimated to be under Israeli rule in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli officials conducting an informal survey say about 975,000 Lebanese live under Israeli rule in South Lebanon, almost twice as many as previously estimated.

When Israel redeployed its forces south of the Awali line near Sidon two months ago, it est-

imated about 650,000 Lebanese lived in the area. Its figure was based on the last Lebanese census. Israeli officials say more than half the population of South Lebanon are Shi'ite Muslims.

Lebanon has not held a formal census since 1932 out of fear population shifts would alter the del-

icate balance of power among ethnic groups.

Herzog off to U.S.

TEL AVIV (R) — President Chaim Herzog left Monday for the United States where he will be the first Israeli president to address the U.N. General Assembly.

His earlier cunity with Syria arose from a clash between his forces in Sidon and a Syrian armoured column in the late 1970s when, as commander of the PLO there, his forces routed the Syrians.

Lebanon tries to ease fuel shortage

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon was to unload 163,000 barrels of petrol Monday to ease a shortage caused by continuing fires at a refinery near Tripoli. Oil Minister George Ifram said.

He said it would be delivered to

tanks in east Beirut and petrol stations would receive increased supplies Monday.

At least in Tripoli and nearby villages, scene of inter-Palestinian fighting, residents complain of a

fuel shortage.

The fighting had caused an estimated \$100 million of damage at the refinery by Friday, damaging 24 storage tanks, a senior oil official said.

Mubarak says Egypt at 'crucial turning point' historically

By Nicholas Moore
Reuters

CAIRO — Stung by suggestions of inertia at the top, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak has resorted with some plain speaking.

The 46 million Egyptians, Mr. Mubarak says, have reached one of those "crucial turning points" that have periodically shaped 7,000 years of recorded Egyptian history.

They can choose either to slough off a fatalism blamed on centuries of Ottoman and British colonial rule, work harder and, above all, respond to government pleading on the need to curb a soaring birth rate, or else simply get poorer.

Mr. Mubarak, 55, the four former fighter-pilot who succeeded the assassinated Anwar Sadat two years ago, was moved by opponents' criticism to a rare flight of impassioned rhetoric during a keynote speech before the national assembly on Sunday.

"It is no use always blaming the government for the great heap of problems piled up over the years,"

he said. "It is high time we rid ourselves of that colonial mentality."

"I hope for the day when each of us will light a candle instead of sitting around and cursing the darkness."

Mr. Mubarak's speech coincided with a new U.S. government assessment of prospects for Egypt, a recipient of \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. military and civil assistance and a nation that, until Mr. Sadat's 1979 peace treaty with Israel, was burdened by the cost of 30 years of military confrontation.

The U.S. report saw brighter short-term economic prospects but its authors were concerned, as Mr. Mubarak is, by a birth rate that adds one million to the population each 10 months and by Egypt's inability, even now, to grow much more than half the food that its people consume.

"With its 46 million population growing at 2.8 per cent annually and the food gap widening, Egypt must scramble just to keep still," the U.S. report said.

The population bomb

Mr. Mubarak's speech promised a conference to be held in January 1984 to consider a radical new approach to the rise in population — "the greatest of all our problems... it swallows up nearly all our gains."

He called it "terrifying," a word he also used elsewhere in the speech to describe a rise of 15 per cent a year in Egypt's consumption of energy.

The profligate use of fuel threatens to nullify efforts to raise hard currency earnings from a boost in Egyptian oil production to a 1985 target of one million barrels daily.

Yet Mr. Mubarak stopped short of announcing any dramatic move to cut state subsidies on petrol and electricity, let alone on basic foodstuffs, that insulate poorer Egyptians from the realities of world inflation, swallow 14 per cent of the budget and do nothing to discourage over-consumption.

Mr. Sadat, in 1977, tried a sudden rise in prices for bread, rice, and cooking gas and provoked rioting in Cairo.

Mr. Mubarak has acted cautiously. For instance, there have been slight rises in electricity and petroleum product prices, but to levels that still leave them averaging around 30 per cent of levels in the world market.

The impression, however, is that the president is preparing his people for further such moves, say diplomats in Cairo.

Media campaign

Taking their cue from Mr. Mubarak, state media have been running a campaign on the theme of self-discipline.

A government television film shows the word "malesh" — ("never mind") and "malesh" — ("never mind") — inscribed in graffiti on stone tablets. A man is chipping away at it with a hammer, although, say Cairene cynics, he never seems to do a great deal of damage.

Cairo: A nightmare

Mr. Mubarak's national assembly speech paid special attention to the problems of Cairo, recently singled out by Newsweek magazine as one of the nightmare

cities of the Third World, along with such other urban monsters as Sao Paulo and Calcutta.

Up to 14 million people are jammed into Cairo, where housing is chronically short, sewers leak, uncollected garbage rots and traffic jams clog the streets under an ever-present pall of greyish smog.

A recent experts' convention on the health hazards of the Cairene environment, held by Mr. Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party, urged firms to give all their employees a six-monthly medical check.

"We are doing something," Mr. Mubarak told the national assembly. "We are spending money on the sewers." But state resources were limited and it was necessary to plan up to 50 years ahead.

"If people 50 years ago had done that we would not be where we are now." In the meantime, he said, if people wanted cleanliness they could start by taking more care where they threw their rubbish. If they threw greenery, they could plant things.

Turkish conservative win confirmed

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's supreme election board published final official results from last Sunday's general election, confirming the Conservative Motherland Party's commanding parliamentary majority.

But it was still not clear exactly when parliament will meet and the new government will take office.

The results, broadcast on state radio late Sunday night, showed the Motherland Party, led by former economy chief Turgut Ozal, will have 211 seats in the 400-seat assembly.

The Social Democratic Populist Party won 117 seats and the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) 71 in the first elections

since the 1980 military coup.

Mr. Ozal's Party won enough votes to take 212 seats, but will have one less as it was short of a candidate in one constituency. The empty seat will be left vacant.

Officials said the results would be published in the second edition of Monday's government gazette. According to the constitution, parliament convenes 10 days after official publication of the results, but it was not clear whether this would be counted from Sunday or Monday.

Mr. Ozal and his so far unannounced cabinet will not take office until after the assembly has convened.

The official results showed that

turnout among the country's 19.7 million registered voters, who had to vote or pay a fine, was 92.27 per cent.

Less than one million ballots cast were invalid, a disappointing showing for opposition groups, such as parties excluded from the poll by the regime, who urged people to cast invalid votes in protest.

The Motherland Party took 45.15 per cent of the popular vote, the Populists 30.46 per cent and the NDP 23.27 per cent. Election was by proportional representation.

The 50 independent candidates together polled 1.12 per cent of the vote, but none were elected.

Sofia says U.S. fighters buzzed airliner near Beirut

VIENNA (R) — Bulgaria has complained to the United States over an alleged incident near Beirut in which it says American fighter-jets intercepted a Bulgarian civil airliner, the official BTA news agency said.

The fighters twice came within 100 metres of a TU-134 aircraft of the Bulgarian airline Balkan which was on a regular flight on the Beirut-Sofia route, the agency said. It said the incident occurred four days ago about 60 to 80 kilometres off Beirut.

BTA said the Bulgarian foreign ministry had lodged a protest with the U.S. embassy in Sofia and that the director-general of the airline had complained to the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal.

Egyptian minister makes 48-hour visit to Morocco

RABAT (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali flew into Rabat Sunday night for a 48-hour visit, the first by an Egyptian cabinet minister to Morocco since Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Mr. Hassan Ali, who is due to leave on Wednesday for Rome, is expected to confer with King Hassan and Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta. The topics will include the forthcoming Arab summit, the Middle East and Western Sahara, where Polisario guerrillas are fighting for the territory's independence.

Mr. Hassan Ali's visit follows a meeting between King Hassan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in New York last month when both attended the U.N. General Assembly.

The Moroccan foreign minister

Tremor shakes Athens area

ATHENS (R) — An earth tremor shook the Athens area early Monday, but police said there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

The tremor woke residents at about 3 a.m. (0100 GMT) and tall buildings quivered for several seconds.

A spokesman said there had been no word of damage or casualties in the resort.

Afghan president gives pep talk to restive army dominated by rivals

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal has given a 3½ hour pep talk to army and Communist Party personnel only four days after warning against dissent in their ranks, state-run Radio Kabul reported.

Flanked by his defence minister and intelligence chief, Mr. Karmal told his audience he was sure they were doing their best to defeat Mujahadeen guerrillas fighting against his Soviet-backed government, the radio, monitored here, said Sunday night.

Western diplomats here noted a defensive tone in his remarks addressed to the army, the power base of the nationalist Khalq (masses) faction which often competes with his ruling Parcham (flag) faction for influence within the Communist Party.

Mr. Karmal hinted at the continuing differences within the party in a speech to its politburo last Wednesday when he spoke of "deviationist meetings" and urged communists to fight against "every sort of reluctance and dishonesty."

The president gave his latest speech in Darulaman Palace, the defence ministry building which, according to Western diplomats, came under heavy guerrilla mortar and rocket fire in Oct. 30.

To the party officials, who represented grass roots party groups from around the country, Mr. Karmal stressed the importance of their role in ensuring the armed forces were politically and ideologically reliable, the radio said.

He praised the military's role in defending the country against what he called counter-revolutionaries, especially at a time when he said United States was increasing its support for them.

The armed forces were now well organised and trained thanks to aid from the Soviet Union and were working with the police and intelligence agents to "foil all plots and conspiracies of our enemies," he said.

Following last Wednesday's speech, Western diplomats here,

who keep in touch with Afghan developments through their embassies in Kabul, said differences could have arisen over the conduct of the four-year war with the guerrillas.

Kabul has had to reinforce its garrisons in the eastern province of Paktia and conduct heavy bombing raids just north of the capital to fight off guerrilla offensives in both areas.

At the end of his pep talk, Mr. Karmal hinted at grumblings from within the army ranks when he suddenly promised to pay more attention to the people's standard of living, the question of soldiers' mustering-out pay and the problem of illiteracy within the army.

Illiteracy could be on the rise in the army, the diplomats said, because press gangs are now frequently combing cities and towns to draft all eligible men into the army.

Only about 15 per cent of Afghanistan's 15 million people can read and write, according to World Bank statistics.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 17:30 Koran 17:45 Cartoons 18:10 Children's Programme 18:35 The World We Live In 19:00 Programme Review 19:10 Local Programme on Sport 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Local Series 21:35 Local Programme 22:10 Local Programme from the Jerash Festival 23:10 News in Arabic FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Comedy: Hi De Hi 21:00 Towards 2000 21:10 Secret Army 22:00 News in English 22:15 Knot Landing RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 08:00 News Summary 08:15 Oriental Parade 08:30 Morning Show 08:45 Pop Session 09:00 News Summary 09:15 Pop Session 09:30 News Bulletin 09:45 Instrumentals 10:00 Adventure Stories 10:15 Concert Hour 10:30 News Summary 10:45 Instrumentals. Old Favourites 11:00 News Report 11:15 Science Report 11:30 Science Reports 11:45 News Summary 12:00 Top Twenty 12:15 News 12:30 Date with a Star 12:45 Evening Show 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Evening Show 13:30 News Summary		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * Paintings by Gulshan Salim, at the Alia Art Gallery. * "Threads," an exhibition of American textiles, at the American Centre. * Paintings by Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid, at the Royal Cultural Centre. * Indian Book Fair, at the University of Jordan. * Paintings by Ahmad Nawash at the French Cultural Centre. CHILDREN'S THEATRE * Two plays for children at the Hays Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Tickets 500 fils each. ABC NEWS * At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 44371 American Cultural Library 41530 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 World News 18:09 Commentary Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41993 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 MUSEUMS Follade Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Loubdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Loubdeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Haseen, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 41559. American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman Interdenominational Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, 663249. PRAYER TIMES 06:00 (Sunrise) Shuruf 06:03 Dhuhur 11:30 Dhuhur 12:16 Asr 16:36 Maghreb 18:01 Isha		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 07:00 Cairo (EA) 07:05 Agaba (RJ) 07:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 07:20 Jeddah (RJ) 07:45 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 07:45 Cairo (RJ) 08:00 Damascus (RJ) 08:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 08:15 Beirut (RJ) 08:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (Saudi) (RJ) 08:40 Kuwait (KAC) 08:50 Cairo (RJ) 09:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ) 09:05 Larnaca (RJ) 09:15 Amsterdam (KLM) 09:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 09:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ) 09:15 Beirut (MEA) 09:35 London, Paris (RJ) 09:40 Tripoli (RJ) 09:45 Cairo (EA) 09:45 Athens (OA) 09:50 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia) 09:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 09:50 Cairo (RJ) 09:55 Baghdad (RJ) 01:05 Cairo (EA) DEPARTURES: 05:45 Cairo (RJ) 05:55 Damascus (RJ) 06:30 Beirut (RJ) 06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 Agaba (RJ) 07:05 Beirut, Paris (AF) 07:10 Cairo (EA) 07:20 Beirut (RJ) 07:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 08:30 Tripoli (RJ) 08:45 Cairo, Tunis (Tunisair Air) 09:10 Vienna, New York (RJ) 09:15 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 09:20 Cairo (RJ) 09:25 Riyadh, Dhahran (Saudi) 09:30 Rome, Madrid (RJ) 09:45 Larnaca (RJ) 09:50 Cairo (EA) 09:55 Kuwait (KAC) 17:50 Bahrain, Moscow (KLM)		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 66111 Fire headquarters 22003 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56390-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport, (08) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabel Amman Maternity 42362 Malles, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shamsani 664171-4 Shamsani Hospital 669131 University Hospital 845845 Der Al-Sala, J. Haseen 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital 66727-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Italian, Al-Musharraf 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marja 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Kalaf 22520 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (American) 250/200 Apple (Double Red) 220/180 Apple (Golden) 220/180 Apple (Starline) 220/180 Apple (Smith) 220/180 Apple (local) 220/180 Banana 270/220 Banana (Mukammal) 220/200 Beans 250/200 Cabbage 90/60 Carrot 170/140 Cauliflower (white) 100/80 Cauliflower (large) 100/80 Cucumber (small) 160/120 Dates 320/280 Eggplant (large) 90/60 Eggplant (small) 180/150 Figs 400/350 Garlic 340/300 Grapes (white) 300/150 Grapes (black) 350/300 Grapefruit 140/100 Kiwi 250/220 Lemon 140/110 Marrow (large) 100/80 Marrow (small) 150/120 Mellow 160/140 Melon 160/130 Melon (super) 180/150 Onion 420/380 Onion (dry) 130/110 Okra 350/300 Oranges (Abu Surra) 270/240 Oranges (Shamsani) 160/120 Peaches 350/300 Pears 400/350 Pepper (sweet) 150/120 Pepper (hot green) 130/100 Potatoes 300/270	

Zia stresses strong links with Jordan

ISLAMABAD (J.T.) — Pakistani President Gen. Zia ul Haq Sunday evening gave a banquet in honour of the Jordanian parliamentary delegation currently visiting Pakistan.

In an address at the dinner, Gen. Zia emphasised the strong ties that connect Jordan and Pakistan and said he felt Jordan to be his second home, adding that the relationship between the two countries is not simply reliant on diplomatic ties but a deep-rooted one having its origin in Islamic brotherhood.

"Believe me when I say that I see no difference between Amman and Islamabad," Gen. Zia stressed, "and I feel that Amman is the capital of all Pak-

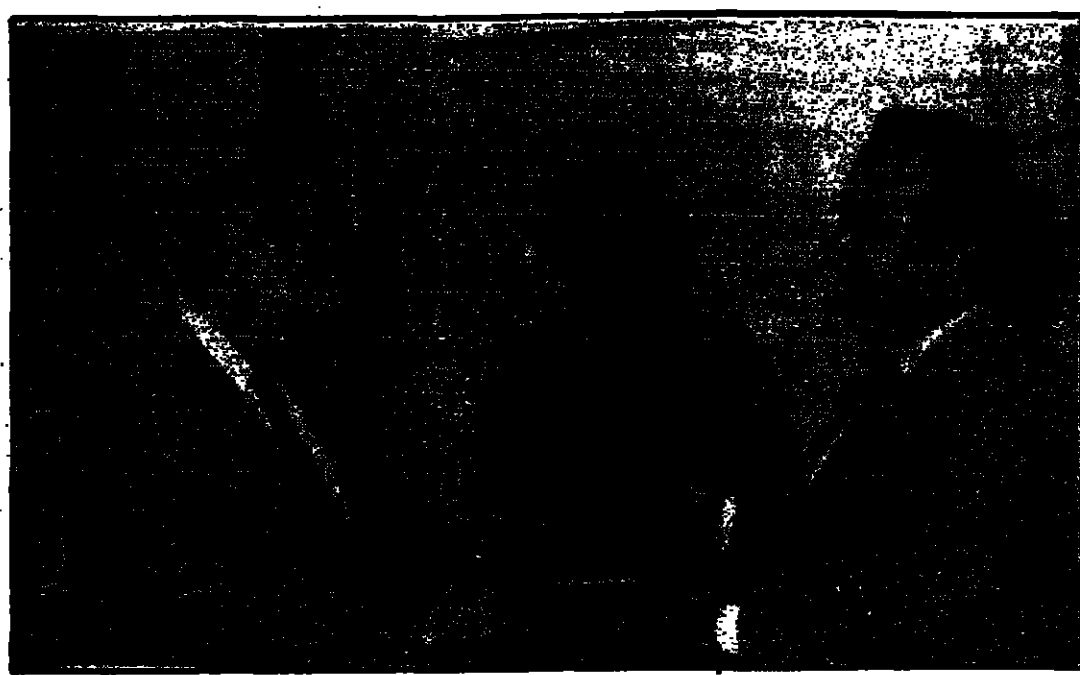
istanis just as Islamabad is the capital for all Jordanians," he added. Gen. Zia asked the visiting delegation to convey his warm greetings and affection to all friends and brothers in Jordan.

National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, who is heading the five-member delegation representing both the NCC and the Upper House of Parliament, praised in his speech at the dinner Gen. Zia's "wise leadership" and said that what the delegation had witnessed during their visit of various aspects of life in Pakistan had made them highly appreciate the Pakistani leadership's concern for furthering the Islamic cause and unifying Muslim effort to confront the threats facing the Islamic Nation.

The Jordanian delegation, which includes apart from Mr. Arar Upper House of Parliament member Juma'a Hammad and NCC members Latif Shbeilat, Isaac Maragah and Nimr Al Zeinani, were flown by charter plane to Kashmir, where they visited its steelworks and several major agricultural projects in the region.

Mr. Arar and other members of the parliamentary delegation Sunday evening held talks with the Pakistani minister of information on bilateral relations and the role of the media in the Islamic World.

The parliamentary delegation Monday visited the Punjab province and toured a number of agricultural development projects and factories in the province.



Ali Mahafzah, acting president of Mu'ta University (right) Monday presents the university shield to Adnan Habbou in recognition of his services to the

new academic institution in Jordan with Nazih Al Dabbas, director of the Hotel Training College, in attendance (Petra photo)

U.N. expert honoured by university

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The acting president of Mu'ta University, Dr. Ali Mahafzah, Sunday awarded the Mu'ta University Shield to United Nations expert, Mr. Adnan Habbou, in recognition of his valuable services to the university.

Mr. Habbou's services included planning, designing and setting all the technical specifications and requirements for the university's service areas related to food production, a kitchen to produce food for 6,000 people a day, and a laundry to handle the load of 2,000 students and other members of the university campus.

Planning, designing and setting up the technical specifications and requirements of these services,

which were Mr. Habbou's contribution to the university, were completed Saturday and tendered to international bidders.

Mr. Habbou, through his services to the Hotel Training College, has rendered similar services to the Ministry of Education, for schools that are being constructed under the provisions of a World Bank loan and for hospitals' kitchens and laundries and various other government establishments.

Mr. Habbou is the original planner, designer and programmer of the presently operated Hotel Training College and its accompanying Amman Training Hotel.

Recently the Amman Training Hotel handed to the government a cheque for over JD 400,000, representing the total revenues of its operations since October 1981.

The U.N. assistance project, which is technically supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is coming to an end by the end of this year.

According to Mr. Habbou, the hotel and the training college will be totally handed over to the Jordanian government and "entrusted in the hands of those Jordanian nationals who have been trained by the U.N. experts since 1980."

"I am full of confidence in my Jordanian colleagues and their capabilities in continuing to run this project at the best of standards. Mr. Habbou said.

Arab chambers to open HQ here

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture decided in a meeting in Casablanca early this month, to open a temporary headquarters for the union here in order to retain Beirut as the venue for its permanent headquarters.

The opening of the permanent headquarters, were discussed in a meeting Sunday that grouped together the union's Secretary-General Burhan Al Dajani, Federation of Jordanian Chambers of

Commerce Secretary-General Amin Al Hussein and the Amman Chamber of Commerce director, Muhammad Al Tjani.

Mr. Tjani said in a statement that no specific date for the opening of the headquarters in Amman has been set but that this will be made within one month.

Mr. Dajani said that this step would facilitate the union's work in view of the situation in Lebanon.

Also discussed during the meeting were issues related to the 28th conference of Chambers of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture in Arab countries scheduled to open here in the second half of next April.

Arab chambers conferences have become a forum for crystallising ideas in the field of Arab economic integration and economic development as well as for defining issues of interest to all Arab countries, Mr. Dajani said.

Pan-Arab chemists union talks to begin in Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of the higher council of the Arab Chemists Union will open Tuesday in Tunis to be followed by meetings of the seventh Arab Chemical Conference.

During the two-day meeting the higher council will debate issues related to the conditions under which Arab chemists and Arab chemical societies work the role of the union in emphasising the role of chemistry as a science and a profession in economic, educational and industrial fields in addition to the role of the union in the similar societies throughout the world, according to the head of the Jordanian chemists association and head of the Jordanian

delegation to the meeting, Dr. Muhammad Salameh. On the seventh Arab Chemical Conference, Dr. Salameh said that over three days the conference will discuss about 30 pieces of scientific research in various chemical fields submitted by Arab scientists among which six were submitted by members of the University of Jordan, Yamouk University and the Jordan Phosphate mines company.

King receives congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received congratulatory cables on the occasion of his 48th birthday from monarchs, presidents and dignitaries from a number of Arab and friendly countries expressing their best regards to the King and wishing for further progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people under his guidance.

King Hussein received cables from Sultan Qaboos of Oman, King Hassan II of Morocco, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Egyptian President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan and Prince of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad and Italian President Sandro Pertini.

The King also received cables of good wishes from Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, the USSR Supreme Soviet Praxidum, the King of Bhutan, Pakistani President Zia ul Haq, South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan and Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos.



Haya centre children's festival opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A children's cultural festival was opened Monday at the Haya Arts Centre. The festival was organised by the centre on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's 48th birthday anniversary and the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the centre.

The festival was opened by Minister of Labour and chairman of the centre, Dr. Jawad Al Anani, and it included a children's book exhibition, a toy display and performances of educative plays in

cooperation with the Goethe Institute here.

Indian Ambassador in Amman Pyare Lal Santoshi distributed prizes to the winning artists whose paintings were entered in the Jawaharlal Nehru Painting Contest which was organised in cooperation with the centre and the Indian embassy in Amman.

Director of the centre Nabil Sawalha delivered a speech in which he outlined the centre's activities and programmes for children and its present and future plans for developing cultural, recreational and educational programmes for children.

Nov. 14 is also the birthday of the late Indian premier, Nehru.

Earlier Monday a ceremony was held at the Indian ambassador's residence to mark the two leaders' birthday. During the function, Jordanian and Indian children recited poetry and rendered musical items.

Sagr: Gaza college budget confiscated

By Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The chairman of the Islamic University in Gaza Monday said that the Israeli authorities have confiscated the university's budget and appealed for international human and civil rights and academic organisations to intervene to put a stop to this "academic harassment."

Dr. Mohammad Saqr, who is on a visit to Amman, told Arab daily newspaper Al Dustour that the Israelis have confiscated \$800,000 that constitute the university's budget which has prevented the university from paying its teachers' salaries for September and October.

"This retaliatory action came as a response to the university administration's refusal to comply with an Israeli order to dismiss six teachers from the university and to impose a working-permit system as a precondition to hire teachers," he said.

Mr. Saqr explained that the university has vehemently rejected the Israeli order because "it infringes on the academic and administrative freedoms" that universities enjoy all over the world.

"The university insists that it must maintain its independence not only under occupation but

even in the case of the establishment of a national authority," he said.

The Islamic University of Gaza is one of five Arab universities in the occupied Arab territories that continuously complain of being harassed by the Israeli authorities.

The others are Bir Zeit University, University of Bethlehem, Hebron University and Al Najah University in Nablus.

The Islamic University in Gaza was established in 1978, and comprises 33,000 students. The university actually includes two universities, one for female students that accommodates 13,000 students and the second for males with 20,000 students.

Mr. Saqr strongly refused Israeli claims that they acted upon "the so called military order number 380 enacted by the Egyptian military chief in 1955."

Gaza was under Egyptian rule until 1967 when it was occupied by the Israelis.

Dr. Saqr says that the organisation of "all religious institutions are auxiliary to Al Azhar Mosque in Cairo (the university was formerly called the Religious Institute of Gaza). Hence the role does not apply today," Dr. Saqr said.

This action, however, was not

the first of its kind for the Israeli authorities. Last summer prevented the entry of the university's budget from Jordan and stipulated that it should enter as part of what is called "the development fund" which allows the confiscation of 30 per cent of the amount entered.

"We have refused the order on the basis that the budget is part of the money of Al Waqf Al Islami (the Islamic endowment) and cannot be confiscated," Dr. Saqr said.

The Israeli procedure has deprived those who work at the university of their salaries, he added.

"We were compelled to collect money from the people of Gaza and to depend on contributions to compensate for this," he said.

Dr. Saqr praised the cooperation of the people and institutions in Gaza with whose help the university was able to collect JD 150,000.

"Due to the stance of solidarity by the people of Gaza, the Israeli authorities were obliged to allow the entry of \$1 million of its budget then without the confiscation of any of the amount," he said.

Dr. Saqr explained that the university also intends to build a research centre to conduct studies on the economic, social and educational problems experienced in the Gaza Strip.

Islamic league head praises King Hussein

MECCA (Petra) — Islamic World League Secretary-General Omar Abdullah Nassif, who recently concluded a visit to Jordan, praised His Majesty King Hussein's attitude towards the league and his readiness to continue supporting its activities.

All the officials he met in Jordan, Dr. Nassif told the Qatari News Agency, expressed a keen enthusiasm towards the league and its activities, Dr. Nassif said.

Dr. Nassif expressed concern over the lack of sufficient effort aimed at restoring occupied Jerusalem and urged a serious effort to restore Al Aqsa Mosque to Arab sovereignty, which has become part of the past that is only

commemorated on the anniversary of the attempted arson against it, the Qatari News Agency quoted Dr. Nassif as saying.

Muslims should keep remembering and talking about this holy place thus keeping its presence alive in their souls until effective action is undertaken to restore it to its rightful rule, Dr. Nassif added.

Zionist intrigues against Al Aqsa Mosque continue under the pretext of excavating the site for rebuilding their alleged temple on its ruins, he said.

It is a Muslim duty to preserve the mosque, reconstruct its destroyed parts and safeguard its area, Dr. Nassif said.

Nawash exhibition opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of paintings by Ahmad Nawash opens Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia.

The exhibition will run until Nov. 22.

The artist is considered one of the pioneers of the art movement in Jordan who developed his own distinctive style of painting which is called "Naive Art."



Arafat ready to send peace mission to Damascus

(Continued from page 1)

the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). Efforts by the International Red Cross to secure their release in exchange for some 6,000 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel in southern Lebanon have so far come to naught.

Mr. Arafat said representatives of the international Red Cross and the Palestinian Red Crescent visited the prisoners Sunday.

The spokesman said later a top official of the Palestine Liberation

Organisation (PLO) would go to Moscow next week.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department, was flown to Moscow by the Soviet ambassador to Tunis Sunday, he said.

The Kremlin called on Friday for an urgent end to strife in the PLO during a surprise Moscow visit by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

The move prompted widespread reports that Moscow was rebuking its close ally Syria for backing the anti-Arafat rebels.

Mr. Arafat himself cancelled a scheduled trip to Moscow earlier this year, apparently because he believed the Soviet Union was not willing to give him outright backing against Syria.

Protests in Delhi

In New Delhi, Palestinian students protested Monday outside the Syrian and Libyan embassies against what they called the two countries' interference in Palestinian affairs.

Police said more than 200 stu-

dents carrying banners and shouting slogans marched first to the Syrian embassy in south Delhi and then to the Libyan mission 10 kilometres away.

Heavily armed para-military troops guarded both embassies to prevent a repetition of Saturday's occupation of the office of the Arab League, also by Palestinian students.

Those students were protesting at the "Syrian and Libyan aggression" against PLO forces loyal to Mr. Arafat. They left the Arab League office Saturday.

Assad under operation

(Continued from page 1)

normally shrouds his private life.

Official celebrations are scheduled this Wednesday to mark the 13th anniversary of the bloodless coup that brought Mr. Assad, then a major-general in the air force, as well as defence minister, to power.

Mr. Assad normally attends several events on the anniversary. There was as yet no word on whether the Syrian leader would be able to attend this year's events following his operation.

Nor was there any indication as to when he might meet Mr. Gemayel for their planned talks on the future of Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Abdul Halim

Khaddam was scheduled to go to Beirut next Thursday, the sources said, a sign that Syria is still committed to talking to Mr. Gemayel.

The official statement said the talks between Mr. Assad and the Lebanese president had been deferred, not cancelled.

It was also clear that the visit had been put off at the last moment.

Hundreds of Lebanese flags hung out to welcome Gemayel flapped idly in the sharp winter breeze along the road from Damascus airport to the city centre.

Invitations to a dinner hosted by Mr. Assad for Mr. Gemayel had already been sent out to the diplomatic corps here.

Israeli soldiers injured

(Continued from page 1)

Moshe Arens conferred with top ranking officers Sunday night to map new measures to stop the protests which broke out after a split in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Three Palestinians were wounded in a clash with Israeli police in the Dahiha refugee camp near Bethlehem Sunday.

This followed an incident on Saturday in the town of Tulkarem, where policemen shot dead two Palestinian protesters they said had attacked them. On Sunday, a time bomb was spotted and defused outside an Israeli army base near the town.

An Israeli bus driver was inj-

ured when his bus was stoned by the protesters near Halhoul, while other stone-throwing incidents were reported in several West Bank towns.

Most of the week-long clashes developed from demonstrations staged by Palestinians to condemn Syrian and Libyan support for rebels fighting PLO leader Yasser Arafat in northern Lebanon.

Asked by state television Sunday night why the demonstrations usually ended with anti-Israel clashes, Tulkarem Mayor Hilmi Hanoum said: "The protesters have no Syrians or Libyans here so they get rid of their frustration by fighting the Israelis who many regard as the source of our troubles."



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Hassan Al Momani

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GCC conducts an effective pan-Arab role

By Dina Matar
 Reuters

DOHA — Saudi Arabia and its five Gulf allies, at summit talks here last week, have served notice that their Gulf Cooperation Council has emerged as an influential alliance in the troubled Arab region.

The six-oil-producing states, whose leaders met to map out joint policies, used their political muscle to help arrange a ceasefire among rival Palestinian factions and end a week of bitter fighting in North Lebanon.

After a shaky start, the ceasefire — reached after two senior Gulf envoys held talks in Damascus with Syrian leaders and representatives of feuding Palestinian factions — appears to be holding. The council groups Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the

United Arab Emirates (UAE) with Saudi Arabia. It was set up two years ago with the professed aim of promoting coordination and integration towards ultimate union.

But lately, it has been increasingly involved in helping solve inter-Arab and other disputes. The Palestinian ceasefire agreement was announced Wednesday as the three-day summit ended.

Gulf diplomats said the agreement was a significant achievement, coming at a time when the Arab World appears to be badly divided over a number of issues, including the Palestinian crisis, Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war.

"Saudi Arabia and its allies were bent on success on that score. That is why their peace mission succeeded," one diplomat said.

It was not the first time the Gulf states had intervened in inter-Arab disputes. Saudi Arabia played a key role in bringing about a ceasefire among warring Lebanese factions in September.

Terms of Wednesday's ceasefire agreement between opponents and supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat have not been disclosed.

But there was speculation in Doha that one condition was Mr. Arafat's departure from Tripoli, his last redoubt in Lebanon.

Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Ahmed bin Seif Al Thani, one of the two Gulf envoys involved in the Damascus mediation talks, told reporters Wednesday the question would be decided by the PLO itself.

Gulf officials said the council would support "democratic dialogue" within the organisation, meeting a major demand by Palestinian rebels seeking Mr. Arafat's

replacement and a return to all-out armed struggle against Israel.

Political analysts saw this as an indication that the Gulf states were in favour of some kind of reform within the PLO, initially objected to by Mr. Arafat.

They said it also appeared that Mr. Arafat, often seen in the Gulf as a moderate leader, was losing some standing.

A communique at the end of the council had pledged full support for the PLO, which it described as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. But it made no mention of Mr. Arafat.

Qatari Information Minister Issa bin Ghanim Al Kuwari, pledging support for the PLO chief, had told reporters prior to the summit: "We support Yasser Arafat as the legitimate leader of the PLO."

Although the inter-Palestinian

fighting overshadowed other pressing issues facing them, the Gulf leaders gave much attention to the three-year-old Gulf war.

The communique gave full backing to a U.N. Security Council resolution on Oct. 31 calling for a ceasefire. The six states appealed to the Security Council to implement the resolution, which Tehran has rejected.

The Gulf council said it was ready to resume mediation efforts to end the conflict.

The Gulf leaders also discussed ways to counter an Iranian threat to block the Strait of Hormuz, through which one sixth of the non-Communist world's oil exports pass, if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil shipments.

The Iranian threat has raised fears that the Iran-Iraq conflict might spill into the entire region. Sources close to the summit talks said Oman, which sees itself as

guardian of the strategic strait, insisted that the threat be given priority on the summit agenda.

They said the Gulf leaders had discussed setting up a Gulf rapid deployment force, but had taken no final decision.

The six states staged joint military exercises for the first time last month. But diplomatic sources said full military cooperation remained a long way off, and the proposed force was only a buffer tactic to offset possible outside intervention in the region.

President Reagan has said the West would not tolerate a blockade of the Strait and has refused to rule out military intervention to keep the oil flowing.

But the six Gulf states, anxious to project themselves as self-reliant even in military affairs, say the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of the people in the Gulf.

Learning from resistance

IN SPITE of the inter-Arab fighting in northern and central Lebanon and the continued disarray in Arab ranks, hardly a day passes without Palestinians and Lebanese carrying out acts of resistance inside the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, whether in South Lebanon or Palestine. In the past two days alone, four guerrilla attacks were reported against the Israeli occupation forces south of the Awali River in Lebanon, and major Palestinian protests have erupted in the West Bank, and the resistance is continuing.

Demoralised by fratricidal conflicts, and faced with Israel's sophisticated machine of repression all the time, Arab resistance would not be expected to mount — even to continue under the difficult circumstances. But it is, and the phenomenon is one big bright spot in a dark Arab sky.

What does this indicate? And what can we learn from it?

First, the cardinal fact that there can never be peace, ensured or sustained, through invasions and occupations. Second, that the hundreds of thousands of Israeli troops and surrogate militias, the best equipment of the United States armed forces and the most gruesome example of American foot-dragging and international apathy cannot kill the spirit of Palestinian and Lebanese freedom and just struggle for national rights. Third, that peace in the Middle East could never pass only through Israel's exaggerated concern about its security; that the ability of Western, mainly American, politicians to see Israeli "security" as the bottom line of any developments towards regional peace is as false and as empty as the self-proclaimed ability of the Israeli army to assure the safety of Tel Aviv and northern Galilee by taking the West Bank and Gaza and nearly half of Lebanon. Fourth, and perhaps the more important, that the true spirit of Arab resistance cannot be undermined by whatever feuds the Arab regimes choose to have or engineer; it must have been clear to those who have given their lives voluntarily and willingly, in Tyre and Tul-karem and elsewhere, that there is only one way to make Israel accept our rights, and that is by confronting its schemes and threats head-on — not by fighting among ourselves, and blaming others for our troubles.

It is a shame that if these are lessons, nobody is learning them. However, they, who are selflessly resisting on the Arabs' behalf and who are giving their lives for the cause, not only deserve our respect, they are an example the rest of us should never forget and should always follow.

Salvation is within grasp, if we want to reach out to it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: A renewed pledge

JORDANIANS MONDAY celebrate the 48th birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein. This anniversary means to them a day to review a life full of struggle and full of sacrifice which the King has offered for his people and country. It is a happy occasion for the Jordanians because it embodies the meanings of their march towards a better life and their aspirations for a brighter future. The occasion is a reminder to all that progress in this country went hand in hand with the King's struggle and as a result of his efforts to achieve a better social and economic standard for his people.

It is a day when we stand and look back to review the joint efforts between King and people and also to renew allegiance and loyalty to King Hussein. It is an occasion to pledge anew that we will stand united together to confront the coming challenges and work together for a better future.

Al Dustour: Jordan's wise leadership

JORDAN HAS enjoyed a great degree of stability and security over the past 30 years thanks to the efforts and wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. The country has enjoyed economic progress coupled with a stability that has won the admiration of Arab and foreign nations alike. Jordanians are proud of this and of the leadership of King Hussein who has made this come true. Over the past 30 years the country has passed through some serious events, but was able to overcome the difficulties and obstacles that have impeded its progress. On the regional front, Jordan has enjoyed the confidence and respect of all Arab countries owing to its moderate policies and its firm commitment to national issues, and its endeavours to help the Palestinian people their legitimate rights in their homeland.

On the international front, King Hussein's moderate policies have won the country the friendship of most nations and Jordan now enjoys the respect and admiration of other countries in all continents. We are really happy on this occasion and really proud of King Hussein and value his leadership and his sacrifices for his Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Pride and sincere gratitude

IT IS indeed difficult for us to express in words our deep pride in King Hussein and our sincerest gratitude to him for his sacrifices to his people and country. This anniversary is an occasion for us to take stock of the long struggle and endeavours of King Hussein and to note that his name has always been linked with modern Jordan. In fact Jordan's modern history began with his rule 30 years ago. His reign has been marked by hard work, sacrifice, struggle and endless endeavours to achieve a better future for his country-men and for serving his nation's causes.

King Hussein has indeed devoted his whole life for his country and for his nation and his character and policies emanate from the principles he had inherited and from the Great Arab Revolt led by his own great grandfather. The Jordanian family has reason to be proud of its leader and has cause to return him the respect and appreciation he deserves. He has built modern Jordan, and, thanks to his efforts and sacrifices, the country now enjoys stability, security and progress.



Andropov: A year as top official

By Sidney Weiland
 Reuters

LONDON — Yuri Andropov's performance in 12 months as Kremlin chief is seen by Western analysts as a holding operation that has kept basic policy unchanged.

With new signs appearing that the Soviet leader may be facing a serious health crisis, they see virtually no prospects of an early shift in Moscow's global strategy. Mr. Andropov is widely pictured as an intelligent and perceptive man who is mired down by the inertia of Soviet society and possibly still stalled by a powerful hardline Politburo faction.

"He is a prisoner of the system. He hasn't much room for manoeuvre," a British Sovietologist said. "He is not a fast-moving person and he may be alling more than we thought."

A year after Mr. Andropov became the fifth national leader in Soviet history, experienced diplomats in West European capitals say the balance sheet they have drawn makes meagre reading.

"Let's face it, you can't produce much out of what he has achieved so far," says an American diplomat working with NATO.

Government analysts believe a variety of reasons, some outside Mr. Andropov's control, have combined to blunt his impact.

They cite a serious

deterioration in East-West relations, his own health, internal economic problems, and what most experts see as constraints imposed by Kremlin conservatives.

"Whether he surveys the past twelve months or looks to the future, he can have little reason for satisfaction," the London Times said. "...at home and abroad he needs time and energy, but now seems to be running short of both."

Nevertheless, in a book to be published soon "Andropov in power", British journalists Jonathan Steele and Eric Abraham say he "is in many ways the most formidable Kremlin figure that the West has had to deal with for thirty years."

Based on extensive research, they conclude that he shows greater intelligence and self-confidence than either of his predecessors, Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev.

The 69-year-old president's failure to appear at Monday's Red Square parade for the Soviet Union's 66th anniversary sparked world-wide questioning about the power he still wields.

Soviet officials claimed he had only a cold, but Western analysts believe his condition is more serious. He has been reported suffering from heart and kidney trouble or possibly Parkinson's disease, a nervous ailment.

While he has not been seen publicly for three months, they say there is as yet no evidence of the

political malaise that plagued Moscow long before Mr. Brezhnev died last November.

Many experts argue that Mr. Andropov's disabilities may not be such as to exclude him from a policy-determining role but they believe a prolonged illness is bound to have an effect on the leadership and influence he can exert.

Helmut Sonnfeldt, a U.S. authority on Soviet affairs, says probable in the air of the decision-making process "could lead to a very dangerous situation," new problems in East-West relations and have a grave impact on the Middle East.

Other specialists say there may be an embryonic power struggle under way, with one leadership vacuum, as sought to do in the twilight period of President Brezhnev's rule.

Analysts in European capitals agree with the French newspaper Le Monde that "one year is too short a period to make a definitive judgement," but say there has been little evidence of dynamism or inventiveness in Mr. Andropov's leadership.

Le Monde said "those who believed in (his) open policy and 'intelligence' ... will be disappointed."

The London Times said even his efforts to reform the Soviet economy and to stamp out corruption, possible highlights of Mr. Andropov's first year,

"appear to be running out of steam."

A NATO official who charts nuances in Moscow's policy comments: "There is far more that hasn't changed than has changed in the way the Soviet Union is run, except for small differences of emphasis and style."

Mr. Andropov's biggest diplomatic impact has been in the one area that is now central to Soviet foreign policy: the attempt to forestall deployment of nearly 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Since last December, the Soviet leader has seized the initiative with a series of highly-publicised proposals. But NATO diplomats say he has failed to alter the course of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations or to halt the missiles.

"I see no signs of even a subtle change in foreign policy," a diplomat in Bonn says. "What we have seen is precisely what the Soviets promised — continuity. One cannot say he is more hardline or less so."

Other West German officials say Mr. Andropov's threats of counter-measures if U.S. weapons are sited in Europe appeared to be an elaboration of warnings given by Mr. Brezhnev in early 1982.

"It's difficult to imagine things would have been handled much differently under Brezhnev," a Belgian diplomat says.

Many analysts believe Mr. Andropov's room for manoeuvre in the missile negotiations has been restricted by the military.

U.S., France: Friction through cooperation

By Dominique Moïst

PARIS — Just days after French soldiers and American Marines — part of the same "peacekeeping" force — had died in nearly simultaneous attacks in Beirut, the French were condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The same mixture of cooperation and irritation has characterised the relationship between Washington and Paris almost since Francois Mitterrand was elected president in May 1981.

The initial surprise and apprehension in the United States over the victory of a Socialist president in France — and his decision to take Communist ministers into his government — has receded. France's new firmness towards the Soviet Union and the continuity of its foreign policy reassured America.

France, while changing, has remained steadfast. The personal understanding between President Reagan and President Mitterrand, two very different men, helped facilitate U.S.-French rapprochement. The French and American administrations were so aware of the differences in their economic and social well-being, so conscious of the need to preserve a stable relationship, that they dealt with each other more tactfully than they might have otherwise — even if the traditional bickering has gone on.

Strategic considerations have formed the basis of renewed and more intense French-American relationship. Mr. Mitterrand's France has not become Atlanticist, nor has the United States endorsed France's blend of Socialism. But common concern over the balance of power in Europe and the growth of Soviet military strength has brought the two countries closer.

Common strategic concerns, however, cannot suppress tensions on such issues as the Western economic setting, Central America and East-West economic relations. The United States has been irritated by what it considers to be an idealistic French approach to Central America. The French, along with most other European countries, refused to associate themselves with a policy of economic sanctions toward the East bloc, whose efficacy and political cost they questioned. They also bristled under the weight of high U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar.

But if the bases for agreement on strategic matters have not varied, the sources of tensions have changed. They no longer stem from opposing views but rather from a competitive partnership.

France, without modifying its fundamental views of Central America, has become more discreet and detached — even if it denounced unambiguously the Grenadian operation. The Reagan administration no longer seems to believe as firmly in the

virtues of economic sanctions against the East. Paradoxically, it is on issues where the French and the Americans appear to be on the same side that frictions are most visible.

In Chad, France is the principal actor; its objectives there are parallel to but not identical with those of the United States. The ambitions of Colonel Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, revealed the Americans the existence of Chad. The Americans then offered heavy-handed support that may prove more politically burdensome than militarily effective. Paris, pushed by military, economic and humanitarian considerations, and its vision of the "Arab policy of France," was more prudent in dealing with Libya and its allies than the Americans deemed necessary. France wants to preserve the credibility of its special relationship with Francophone Africa. It does not want to be the gendarme of an anti-Qadhafi crusade.

In Lebanon, the United States is the principal political actor, despite France's historical connections. Neither the United States nor France seems to have a clear view of its objectives in Lebanon or, more globally, in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Paris and Washington share the same fear that they will become bogged down in a dangerous, inglorious mudpit; the same temptation of accommodation with Syria; and the same reluctance of appearing to support too closely a Christian partner at the expense of Muslim Arabs. But if events continue to accelerate there, mutual recriminations might result.

The Iran-Iraq war constitutes an immediate source of tension. Washington does not criticise France's diplomatic support of Iraq as such. The Americans were pleased, in the mid-1970s, with the rapprochement between Baghdad and Paris, which allowed a Western presence in a country that had become seemingly too dependent on the Soviet Union.

The fall of the Shah, and the military ambitions of Iraq's Saddam Hussein, destroyed that equilibrium. The United States has criticised the French sale of Super Etendard jets to Iraq, fearing a possible escalation of the Gulf conflict.

These tensions represent a source of irritation, but they cannot ultimately endanger the U.S.-French relationship. Conflicting economic interests, especially in agricultural matters, are more likely to cause long-term trouble. And if serious negotiations ever take place between Washington and Moscow on Euro-missiles, the question of the inclusion of the French and British national nuclear forces could become a real "pomme de discorde" between France and the United States. — Herald Tribune

Having been 'freed', Grenada undergoes 'democratisation'

Robert Block
 Reuters

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — U.S. and Caribbean occupying forces have been rounding up residents here for questioning in a dragnet operation aimed at finding former members of Grenada's army, according to residents and military officials.

Some 200 members of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) who served the late left-wing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his ruling New Jewel Movement Party, have been detained at special centres on the island after turning themselves in during the past two weeks since the U.S. led invasion of the country.

But other PRA members, together with what U.S. military officers here say are "renegade Cuban resistance fighters," are believed to be hiding in the country and have been the target of house-to-house military searches.

Pick-up trucks carrying Jamaican troops into residential St. George neighbourhoods are a fairly common sight.

Their guns raised, the soldiers sweep the block, searching homes where they have been told former PRA members live.

"They take him in and beat him and do all kinds of things," Norrah Benoit, a mother whose son has been detained several times told Reuters.

She said her son Alister, who had once served with the PRA, was detained for three days last

week after presenting himself to the occupying forces as required. He was later released with a pass. Since then, she said, U.S. and Jamaican soldiers have repeatedly come to their house to pick him up again.

On Wednesday, she said Alister was picked up by two Americans in civilian dress and has not been seen since.

One of the Americans told her that her son was denounced by a neighbour as being a dangerous person.

Spokesmen for the occupying forces, however, said there was an official policy of clemency towards non-combatant members of the PRA and those who were not involved in any "crimes".

"It is really not a crime for some-

one to have belonged to the PRA. I don't think it is a crime to belong to the army of your country," said Major Allan Douglas of the Jamaican Army and the second-in-command of the 400-strong Caribbean force.

He told reporters that despite the first estimates ranging up to 5,000 men, the PRA had only some 700 men and the country's militia an estimated 1,500 men.

Under the occupying forces order, some 1,500 members of the PRA and the militia gave themselves up to the new authorities at surrender centres on Grenada.

Of those some 200 were detained pending further "investigation into crimes they may have committed or other information they might have," Mr.

Douglas said.

The island has also been caught up in the spirit of the hunt and residents have been the cause of many "sweeps," denouncing their neighbours as members of the PRA or "bad people" who should be locked away.

Timothy Toussant, a former weight-lifting champion whose broad shoulders and thick forearms make him an intimidating sight, has been taken into custody five times since the invasion.

Mr. Toussant said he was never a member of the PRA but was a close childhood friend of Mr. Bishop and worked in his New Jewel Movement Party for a few years.

Maj. Douglas said the country's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, had drawn up blacklists prohibiting certain people from

working in the country's ministries.

Some government workers have been laid off because of their sympathies for Mr. Bishop, who was killed in a power struggle which paved the way for the invasion.

Meanwhile people are continually picked up, detained, freed and picked up again.

"The Yankees say one thing and ... the right hand does not know what the left is doing," said Karen Andrew, a government craft centre manager whose husband, a former PRA soldier, is being detained at the point Salines detention centre for PRA members, south of the capital.

She said most of the abuse of authority during the pick-ups came from the Caribbean forces.

200 basic drugs can cure most of the world's diseases, says WHO

At least 25,000 different drugs are on the market, but WHO says 200 essential drugs and vaccines are all that are needed to prevent and treat the majority of the world's diseases. Rural primary health care centres may only need 20 to 40 drugs.

GENEVA — In any history of mankind's survival the life-saving role of drugs will have to be given a prominent place. However, it has not been an unqualified success story. Although drugs have now been developed to treat almost every symptom known to man, this has not led to a dramatic improvement in health in developing countries. What counts is not the number of drugs but the quality of the drugs and the policy which ensures essential drugs and vaccines are made cheaply

and easily available to those who need them.

This is the prescription from the World Health Organisation's "Progress in Primary Health Care: Review of a study", just released by WHO (World Health Organisation), charts the progress towards WHO's goal of bringing health to all people by the year 2000. It points out that a selection of just 200 essential drugs and vaccines are all that most countries need to treat the majority of diseases. "Essential drugs are those

that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population", says the report. And these "should be available at all times in adequate amounts".

Some countries have more than 25,000 drug preparations available at any given time. But often only rich town-dwellers have access to them, while more than two-thirds of the population are starved of even the most basic life-saving drugs.

Studies of pharmaceuticals in the Third World have also shown that some countries are spending up to 40 per cent of their meagre health budgets on buying drugs (the amount spent by developed countries rarely exceeds 20 per cent). "Importation of pharmaceuticals is one of the fastest-growing drains on hard foreign currency for developing countries", the WHO report explains. The Third World pays an estimated \$9 billion a year for drugs, according to the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations. And prices are rising, four times as fast as the GNP in many poor countries.

Major categories of drugs on WHO's list include: 47 for treating infectious and parasitic diseases (which account for over 40 per cent of deaths in the developing world, according to World Bank estimates); 17 different vaccines; 15 cardiovascular drugs and 12 drugs for skin diseases. Ensuring that the list is used as guidelines for the countries' own lists forms part of the role of WHO's Action Programme on Essential Drugs, which is "a worldwide collaborative programme of member

states, WHO, UNICEF, and other organisations of the U.N. system, the pharmaceutical industry and other institutions". The objective of the programme is "to ensure the regular supply to all people of safe and effective drugs of acceptable quality at the lowest possible cost".

WHO's report gives the cheering news that 70 per cent of countries questioned have now established a list of essential drugs for use in government health facilities. However, corrective action by most governments caught up in this "drugs trap" has been painfully slow.

Domestic drug formulation, and sometimes production, has nevertheless started in such countries as Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, India and Egypt. Others have moved to rationalise drug use and reduce costs. Sri Lanka, for example, has developed a National Formulary, listing by generic name the drugs to be used in government medical institutions. It buys drugs through a state-sponsored pharmaceutical corporation. Kenya has established a "ration list" of just 39 drugs which are deemed sufficient for the monthly needs of rural health facilities. These are drawn from WHO's list of 200. But while legislation such as the Bangladesh Drug Ordinance of 1982 banned some 230 drugs considered "harmful" and discontinued 1,500 considered "unnecessary", the more fundamental problem of ensuring regular drug supplies still remains to be solved.

Patents for nearly every drug on WHO's list of 200 have expired.

This enables countries to cut costs dramatically either by manufacturing the drugs themselves or by formulating locally bulk-bought cheaper generic drugs. In Bangladesh, for example, "generic" tetracycline, locally formulated, costs less than half of the brand-named equivalent. Generic prescribing of essential drugs could save a significant percentage of the drugs bill in rich countries alone. The saving could be substantial for Third World countries too.

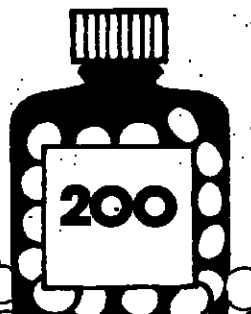
According to WHO the drug industry has not remained unresponsive to the calls for self-regulation and collaboration. Three years ago the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations announced that more than 50 companies were prepared to provide Third World countries with certain drugs on concessionary terms.

While essential drugs will remain essential for the vast majority, a majority will continue to need other drugs for diseases which are not so common. The discovery of new drugs invariably involves a long gestation and calls for resources which are far beyond the capacity of most Third World countries. And no manufacturer in an industrialised country will risk injecting millions of dollars into research programmes unless patent rights will afford some protection. This is another reason, according to WHO, why any plans for worldwide production and distribution of drugs must be worked out together with international pharmaceutical manufacturers. — WHO.

"Pharmaceuticals are one of the fastest-growing drains on hard foreign currency for developing countries", according to WHO. 200 essential drugs are all a country needs to satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the people. (WHO photo)

THE BARE ESSENTIALS

25,000 drug preparations are available. But only 200 basic drugs are needed to treat the majority of the world's disease.



\$5 per person per year could make these 200 basic drugs available to all those who need them, says WHO.

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SPORTS

Simonsen doubtful for Denmark's final test

LONDON (R) — Denmark could be without former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen when they run out into the splendid Olympic stadium in Athens on Wednesday, poised to graduate into Europe's soccer elite.

The Danes, who were once considered among the also-rans in world soccer, take on Greece in their final European Championship qualifying match knowing victory will carry them safely out of Group Three into the finals of a major soccer championship for the first time.

It is a final test of character and nerve for the skilful Danes, who lost one chance of securing their passage when they lost 1-0 to Hungary in Budapest last month, and they now know nothing short of a win will do.

Simonsen, 30, damaged a knee tendon while playing for Vejle against Koege in the Danish first division on Sunday. He was expected to fly to Athens with the 16-strong Danish squad Monday and will undergo a fitness test before training Tuesday.

But Danish manager Sepp Piontek warned: "If he isn't clear for training I won't dare use him on Wednesday."

Denmark's crucial match in Athens is one of nine ties being played around Europe as the two-year qualification tournament reaches its climax.

Belgium and Portugal have already joined hosts France in the next years finals as winners of Groups One and Two respectively, and three more groups could be settled on Wednesday night.

Spain travel to Rotterdam needing victory over a resurgent Dutch team to clinch their passage from Group Seven. The Spaniards seemed to be heading comfortably towards the finals before a sudden change of fortune pulled the Netherlands back into contention.

A draw would also suit the Spanish, leaving them the formality of beating lowly Malta in December to go through. But a Dutch victory on Wednesday would leave both sides level on 11 points and the

Netherlands, who must also face Malta, firmly in the driving seat on goal difference.

Then the group's outcome would rest on an exciting goal-scramble against the Maltese.

A West German victory over Northern Ireland in Hamburg would also put them through from Group Six, unless Austria, who have an inferior goal difference, beat Turkey by a hat full of goals in their final game in Istanbul.

Champions West Germany and Austria are level on nine points but the Germans have a game in hand. In any event, they should make sure of their place in France on Sunday by taking at least a point off the visiting Albanians in their last match.

Piontek remains confident the Danes can secure the two points necessary to claim one of the eight final berths ahead of England and Hungary, who both qualified for last year's World Cup finals in Spain.

"I think we can win this one because we have shown time and time again that we are the best team in the pool," he said.

But the Danes will be under considerable pressure in the first

full international match played in the new stadium in Athens.

The Greeks still have an outside chance of qualifying themselves and are likely to be more formidable opponents than the Hungarians.

England, almost certain to crush Luxembourg the same night, should qualify if Denmark slip up again despite having lost to a Simonsen penalty when the two sides met at Wembley in September.

Piontek does not plan to name his side until just before kick-off, but he is expected to make one change to the team which lost in Budapest, bringing in 27-year-old Frank Arnesen.

The talented midfielder, who plays for Belgium club Anderlecht, will probably regain his place after being out for several months with a recurring knee injury.

Bulgaria play hosts to leaders Wales in Group Four while in Group Five Czechoslovakia take on luckless World Champions Italy in two other qualifying matches.

The Welsh can afford to lose in Sofia knowing they must beat closest rivals Yugoslavia at home next month to secure their place in France. But victory against bottom-placed Bulgaria would leave the Welsh the luxury of needing just a point when they entertain the determined Yugoslavs.

African soccer leaders ban drink, tobacco advertisements

NAIROBI (R) — The African Football Confederation (AFC) has banned advertisements for alcohol and tobacco at all games it organises, its chairman said Monday.

AFC Chairman Ydnekatchew Tessema said the ban had been imposed in part to prevent large tobacco manufacturers from expanding their African market to offset declining sales in Europe.

"In any case both alcohol and tobacco are not good for the health and we should not encourage them," he told reporters here.

Tessema, in Kenya for the East and Central African Soccer Championships, also said he regretted that East African soccer teams had failed to match up to those in West Africa.

"This is partly so because of lack of proper administration and partly because of the belief in witchcraft in this part of the world," he said.

Evert Lloyd claims \$125,000 Deerfield Beach tournament

DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida (R) — Top seed Chris Evert Lloyd Monday beat fellow-American Bonnie Gadusek 6-0, 6-4 to win the \$125,000 Deerfield Beach Tennis Tournament for the fourth year running.

Evert Lloyd has won the tournament every year since it started at the Deer Creek Racquet Club, just 20 minutes from her parents' home in Fort Lauderdale. She has now won 22 of 25 professional tournaments in her native state of Florida.

The victory was her second consecutive tournament title, coming three weeks after winning in Brighton, England, and was worth \$22,000 to her.

"The first day I got here I read, in the papers that Bonnie thought she could win this title and it got

me fired up," said Evert Lloyd, 28, the world's second-ranked women's player.

"I felt good today. I was eager to win. I was not complacent."

"I knew Bonnie was head and shoulders better than the opponents I had played this week and I knew I had to play better to beat her."

Gadusek won the first two points on her serve in the opening game. But from there on the set belonged to Evert Lloyd. She scored well with her passing shots, while Gadusek made many errors on her groundstrokes and volleys.

The second set was far more competitive, with a single service break deciding the outcome.

Mixing up her shots better, scoring some winning volleys and

showing patience from the baseline, Gadusek stayed even with Evert Lloyd through the first six games.

In the seventh game, Evert Lloyd got the only service break of the set. At 15-40 Gadusek served and volleyed, but Evert Lloyd's return at her feet made her net the backhand volley.

Gadusek, 20, ranked 23rd internationally, collected \$11,000. It was her second runner-up showing of the year. She lost the Italian Open final in May to Hungarian Andrea Temesvari.

Gadusek later teamed with Wendy White to beat Pam Casale and Mary Lou Piatek, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, in an all-American doubles final. The winners shared \$8,800 with \$4,600 going to the losers.

Swedes follow in Borg's footsteps

By Robert Philip Rauer

LONDON — "They look like Borg... they dress like Borg... they play like Borg... and they even think like Borg."

That is how American Gene Mayer expressed his exasperation at being knocked out of the London Grand Prix Tennis Championship by Swedish number three Anders Jarryd last week.

Mayer described the current crop of young Swedes who have suddenly emerged in the world rankings as Borg clones, a viewpoint which is only slightly wide of the mark.

They all share the ice-cool temperament of Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg, who has retired from Grand Prix tennis, most favour the same two-fisted backhand and the whipped top-spin forehand, and they use words sparingly.

The most successful of the pack, who are all great friends off court, is 19-year-old Mats Wilander, who became the youngest winner of a Grand Slam event when he won the French Open at the age of 17 in 1982.

The shy Wilander is the most popular player on the circuit, magnanimous in victory, sporting

in defeat and the favourite son of umpires throughout the world.

With 12 Grand Prix titles to his credit — the same total as Borg at the same age — Wilander is ranked fourth in the world behind Ivan Lendl, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors.

However, at the moment he lacks a serve-volley game and his baseline tactics are best suited to the slow red courts of Europe.

Wilander was beaten in the first round at Wembley by Jarryd, his closest friend, travelling companion and regular practice partner.

Jarryd, 22, the Swedish number three, is 27th on the computer but should climb a few rungs by virtue of reaching the semifinals here, where he lost to McEnroe.

Five places above Jarryd in the rankings, is 19-year-old Henrik Sundstrom, his main rival for the number two singles spot in the Davis Cup final against Australia, which will be played later this year.

All Along will not run again until next June when she will begin preparations for a repeat attempt at winning the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest race.

Since the beginning of October, All Along has won the Arc, Toronto's Rothmans International, New York's Turf Classic and Saturday's Washington International — the most remarkable run of success in the history of thoroughbred racing.

The North American Triple was worth a million-dollar bonus.

Biancone said it now appears

With 20-year-old Joachim Nystroem, Hans (21) and Stefan Simonsson (23) and Thomas Hogstedt (20), all in the world's top 70, Sweden's strength in depth is probably second only to the U.S.

But it is the baby of their party, 17-year-old Stefan Edberg, who is causing the most excitement.

He, alone, has refused to imitate Borg and is an attacking all-court player in the mould of Connors.

He has been the outstanding junior in the world this season and is already ranked 54th.

With the French, Wimbledon and U.S. junior titles already in his possession, Edberg should complete a Grand Slam of the four major tournaments when he competes in the Australian Open in Melbourne later this month.

Wilander, Jarryd, Nystroem and Hans Simonsson share the same sponsor and coach and travel the circuit together.

All Along to miss Japan Cup

LAUREL, Maryland (R) — All Along, the sensational French filly which has won more than \$2 million in the last 43 days, will not race again until next year, according to her trainer.

"She's won four group one races in six weeks, that is enough for this year," said trainer Patrick Louis Biancone, ending speculation that the four-year-old would contest the Japan Cup in Tokyo on November 27.

Biancone said it now appears

All Along will not run again until next June when she will begin preparations for a repeat attempt at winning the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest race.

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Kapil Dev keeps India in contention

AHMEDABAD, India (R) — Indian captain Kapil Dev bowled unchanged on Monday in West Indies second innings to keep his side in contention on the third day of the third cricket test.

Kapil Dev took six for 57 off 20 overs as West Indies struggled to 152 for seven at the close of play, 192 runs in front.

But India will face an uphill struggle on the newly-laid Ahmedabad pitch which is becoming increasingly erratic in bounce.

They must also get rid of tailenders Malcolm Marshall and Michael Holding who took advantage of Kapil Dev's increasing fatigue to add 48 runs in an unbeaten eighth-wicket partnership.

India started the day at 173 for two in their first innings, well placed to overhaul West Indies 281.

But they were unable to cope with the pace and hostility of Wayne Daniel, playing in his first series for the West Indies since the 1976 tour of England.

The powerfully-built Daniel took five for 39 with only Kapil

Dev with 31 offering more than token resistance.

Then with the ball Kapil Dev made his presence felt in his second over when he produced an unplayable leg-cutter to bowl Gordon Greenidge after Balwinder Singh had dismissed Desmond Haynes for one.

Thirty-five runs and 50 runs later he captured the vital wicket of Viv Richards for 20 with a lifter on the leg stump that the batsman could only guide into the hands of short leg.

Larry Gomes fell for 25 and Augustine Logie for no score with balls that kept low, deliveries which convinced Clive Lloyd to go for his strokes.

The West Indian skipper raced to 33 in a brilliant display of controlled aggression, ended by a superb diving catch by Sunil Gavaskar at mid-wicket.

Lloyd was seventh out at 114 shortly after Jeff Dujon who again batted well for 20 before he fell victim to a lifter off the ridge that has started to develop in the pitch.

Rackemann inspires Australia to crushing test victory

PERTH (R) — A second inspired spell of fast bowling from Carl Rackemann spearheaded Australia to a crushing innings and nine-run victory over Pakistan with a day to spare in the first cricket test here on Monday.

Rackemann took a further four wickets on Monday to give him second innings figures of six for 86 and an overall tally of 11 for 118, the best figures by an Australian bowler against Pakistan.

Pakistan resumed on the fourth day at 155 for two after being forced to follow on in their second innings, still 152 runs behind the formidable Australian first innings of 436 for nine declared.

Qasim Omar and Javed Miandad gave them brief hope when they took the total to 188 with a third-wicket partnership of 125 before Rackemann dismissed them both.

Rackemann, playing in only his second test, had Qasim caught behind by Rodney Marsh for 65, the first of five catches for the 36-year-old wicketkeeper, and by then the end was inevitable.

The 23-year-old Queenslander struck again two overs later when he dismissed Javed Iqbal for 46 after a gritty 205-minute innings.

Then it was the turn of Geoff Lawson as he removed Wasim Raja for four and Wasim Bari for seven shortly before lunch.

The left-handed Raja got an in-

side edge and was brilliantly caught by Marsh hurling himself to his right. Bari sacrificed his wicket as he stepped away to the legside and gave Marsh another catch.

Zaheer Abbas, captaining Pakistan in the absence of Imran Khan, scraped together 30 runs in 85 minutes before he chased a wide ball from Rackemann and edged a catch to Marsh.

The end came shortly before tea when Rodney Hogg had Mohammad Nazir caught by Border at slip for 18.

Marsh's five catches equalled the record by an Australian wicketkeeper in an innings in a test against Pakistan. He also took five catches in the Perth test in 1981 and Barry Jarman made five dismissals in the Melbourne test in 1964.

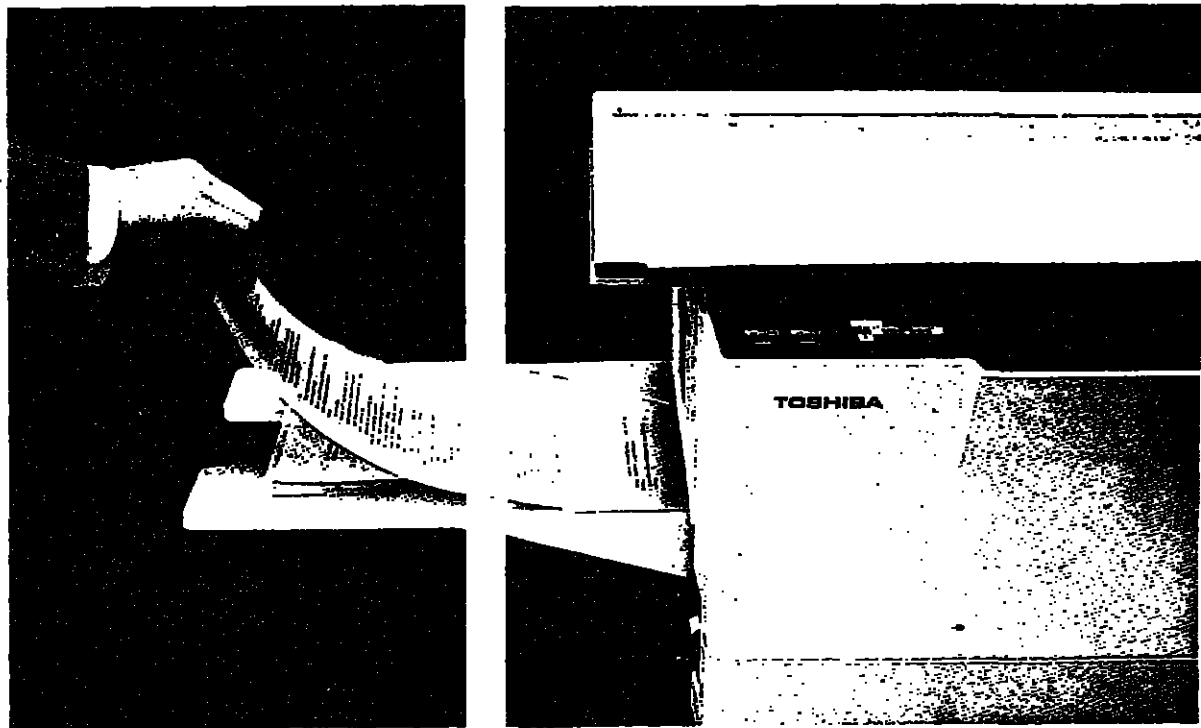
After the game Australian captain Kim Hughes described Rackemann as "the closest thing around" to giant West Indian pace bowler Joel Garner.

"He's so tall and he gets the ball up dangerously," Hughes said.

Zaheer said his side had badly missed the contributions of Imran with both bat and ball.

"He's a great bowler and batsman. We need him back as soon as possible," Zaheer said.

But Pakistan will also need more application and technique against the bouncing ball if they are have any hope of winning.



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TIME

'MARTIAL LAW IS NOT PERMANENT' A NEW DAY IN TURKEY
WE ARE OF THE WEST: Ozal (Turkey's election and an interview with the new prime minister)
TRYING TO CORNER ARAFAH (PLO rebels turn on their former leader)
MOSCOW'S MISSING MAN (The question: Where is Andropov?)

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WORLD

Reagan emphasises defence, trade during Tokyo-Seoul tour

SEOUL (R) — President Reagan Monday ended a week-long visit to Asia which displayed renewed commitment for Washington's main allies in the region, Japan and South Korea.

Economic issues was the main theme of his trip to South Korea — including a dramatic tour of the front line facing North Korea.

Mr. Reagan visited American troops in the tense Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) Sunday one kilometre away from North Korean guns.

"You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everything we believe in," he told troops of the U.S. Second Infantry Division.

President Chun Doo Hwan praised Mr. Reagan for his courage and said he was so fearful for the president's safety that he put South Korean artillery on alert to fire a protective barrage at the first sign of any trouble from the North Koreans.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Chun said in a joint statement after two rounds of talks that Mr. Reagan pledged to strengthen the capabilities

of the 40,000 American troops in South Korea.

North Korea, blamed by Seoul and Burma for last month's Rangoon bomb blast which killed 17 South Koreans, four of them cabinet ministers, during President Chun's visit to Burma, denounced the Reagan tour. Broadcasts from Pyongyang had threatened him with "severe punishment."

In a joint statement issued after two rounds of talks with President Chun, Mr. Reagan pledged to strengthen the capabilities of the 40,000 U.S. forces in South Korea.

North Korea, in its latest denunciation of Mr. Reagan's tour, described his visit to Tokyo last week as "a war trip" and said his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as "war confabs."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Chun said Monday that global economic

recovery should not be hindered by reversion to protectionism.

A joint statement at the end of Mr. Reagan's visit here said he welcomed trade liberalisation measures being undertaken and planned by the Seoul government.

"Both presidents agreed that such steps are an example of the positive actions all trading nations must take to defend the world trade system against protectionist attacks and recognised an urgent need for concerted international efforts in this direction," the statement added.

Tokyo themes echoed

Apart from trade matters, regional security was also a key aspect of the Tokyo visit. Mr. Reagan pledged not to agree to any transfer of Soviet missiles from Europe to the Far East. He stressed Japan's important role in the security of the Pacific and North-East Asia. He made plain he would like to see more Japanese spending on defence.

This theme was echoed by implication in a joint U.S.-South Kor-

ean statement Monday. It pointedly praised South Korea's expenditure on defence amounting to six per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP). Japan spends only one per cent of GNP on defence.

For all the underlying irritants, the visit was hailed in Japan as a success in that it anchored America's commitment to the region.

The delicate question of human rights and domestic politics was touched on lightly by Mr. Reagan. He told a reception attended by some dissidents that the matter was very important to Americans.

U.S. officials expressed concern at reports that some dissidents had been put under house arrest and a number of students detained during the Reagan visit. South Korean security officials denied the reports.

Mr. Reagan said Washington welcomed Mr. Chun's repeated announcements that he would ensure a proper constitutional transfer of power when his seven-year term ends in 1988.

Chinese MiG-17 lands in Taiwan

TAIPEI (R) — A Chinese air force pilot defected to Taiwan Monday with his MiG-17 fighter and landed at Taipei's international airport, a defence ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said Wang Hsueh-Cheng, 28, took off from Daishan air base in eastern China's Zhejiang Province and landed at Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport at about 9 a.m. (0100 GMT).

The spokesman said pilot Wang was believed to be the equivalent of a captain.

He said the plane was spotted on radar approaching Taiwan and was intercepted by three nationalist F-5e fighters.

Capt. Wang shook the MiG's wings to signal he was defecting and was escorted by the planes to the airport, about 40 kilometres south of Taipei, the spokesman added.

Airline sources at the airport said Capt. Wang was quickly whisked away by security officials and the plane taken to a nearby air base.

Defence ministry officials said

Capt. Wang, who was expected to hold a news conference later Monday, would receive about \$2 million in gold for bringing his plane to Taiwan.

The airline sources said the plane's arrival surprised travellers at the airport.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing some holes in the plane's tail, possibly the result of shots from pursuing mainland fighters, but this was neither confirmed nor denied by the defence ministry.

Capt. Wang is the first pilot to defect directly to Taiwan from the mainland in recent years.

Leftist wins Peru mayoral elections

LIMA (R) — A leftist lawyer headed to victory in Lima's mayoral poll which he said would make him the first freely-elected Marxist mayor of a South American capital.

Alfonso Barrantes, 53, claimed victory and said his triumph dealt a crushing blow to both the government and ultra-leftist guerrillas who attacked seven cities during Sunday's nationwide polls.

With 80 per cent of the vote counted in the capital early Monday, Mr. Barrantes led the 14 candidates with a 34 per cent share. All his major opponents, including ruling Popular Action (AP) Party rival Alfonso Grados, conceded defeat.

The election was the government's first test at the polls since President Fernando Belaunde Terry returned Peru to democracy in 1980 after 12 years of military rule.

Maot guerrillas forced the government to suspend voting in two Andean towns, Nueva Oceros and Caja Espirito. Authorities said rebels killed two electoral officials in one district and frightened away voters in another after a clash with the army.

World campaign launched to free Soviet dissident

BONN (R) — An international human rights organisation Monday launched a world-wide campaign aimed at freeing Soviet dissident physicist and Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov from internal exile by the end of this year.

Reinhard Gnauck, chairman of the West German section of the international society for human rights, told reporters some 30 groups in Europe, the U.S. and Australia would stage vigils, marches and petition embassies from Monday until Dec. 10.

Among the leading protesters in Bonn are exiled Soviet writer Georgy Vladimov and his wife Natalia, now living in Frankfurt, who told reporters they were the last people to see Dr. Sakharov at his Moscow apartment before he was arrested in January 1980.

Speaking in Russian, the Vladimovs, who left the Soviet Union last May, said they returned home on Jan. 21, 1980, after spending the evening with the Sakharovs, and an army officer warned them of the physicist's impending arrest.

Mr. Vladimov said he had noticed Dr. Sakharov's house had been closely watched.

He said Dr. Sakharov had been arrested by the army not the KGB secret service because he was

among the first to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Announcing the West German protest programme, Mr. Gnauck said human rights groups were intensifying their efforts to draw attention to Dr. Sakharov because of "the tragic deterioration of his health."

Natalia Vladimov, who spoke to Dr. Sakharov's wife Elena Bonner in Moscow in May, said his heart trouble was worsening and he had been subjected to psychiatric treatment.

Mr. Gnauck stood against a backdrop of a large banner with Dr. Sakharov's photograph inscribed with the words "peace, progress, human rights" and flanked by two group members in long brown robes with slogans demanding exit permits for Soviet citizens.

"We have more than a hope of freeing Sakharov by the end of the year," he said. "Our protests will put the Soviet Union in a fix and his health is also a most urgent matter."

Monday afternoon several people, including exiled Soviet chess grandmaster Victor Korchnoi's 24-year-old son Igor, were expected to take part in a vigil in Bonn's cathedral square.

Ne Win's ex-protege gets life term

RANGOON (R) — Retired Brig. Gen. Tin Oo, once regarded as heir apparent to Burmese leader Ne Win, was sentenced Monday to life imprisonment for misusing public funds and property.

Gen. Tin Oo, 55, stripped of all his government and party posts last May for alleged corruption, was standing trial on five charges of misappropriating a total of about 1,800,000 kyats (\$225,000).

At the height of his power Gen. Tin Oo, former head of Burma's intelligence services, ranked third in the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) and was being groomed to succeed Gen.

Ne Win.

The Rangoon divisional court, ruling Monday on the first of five charges against him, found him guilty of failure to repay \$8,900 kyat (\$7,300) for construction work on his suburban estate in Rangoon.

It also found him guilty of the second charge of misappropriating 1,460,000 kyats (\$18,000) for electrical and waterworks installations on the same estate.

The court sentenced him to two life terms for both charges, the sentences to run concurrently. The three other cases are still pending.

U.S. may send combat engineers to Costa Rica

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is to send combat engineers to Costa Rica for "civil action" such as road building, a top U.S. Defence Department official was quoted as saying.

Undersecretary of Defence Fred Ikle said in an interview with the Washington Post that the dispatch of the troops would be the first joint exercise in Costa Rica.

Mr. Ikle recently returned from a five-day trip to Central America and was quoted as saying he would like to see more U.S. military involvement in support of friendly

governments in Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

The Post said some of these American troops would be working near the Nicaraguan border and that as many as 1,000 combat engineers would be involved.

Mr. Ikle, a chief architect of the administration's policy in Central America, was also quoted as saying administration officials are considering a request in the 1985 military construction budget for money to build a military airfield in Puerto Castilla on the Caribbean coast of Honduras.

Kennedy's merits still debated

WASHINGTON (R) — Twenty years after the assassination of President John Kennedy, on Nov. 22, 1963, political experts remain sharply divided on the merits of his presidency.

Several political scientists and historians interviewed in the current U.S. news and World Report magazine differed on Mr. Kennedy's policy and plans on Vietnam and on civil rights.

Author William Manchester noted that Mr. Kennedy sent only military advisers to Vietnam and had declared he would withdraw them by the end of 1965.

But Theodore Lowi of Cornell University said: "Vietnam was clearly Kennedy's biggest failure. He and his brother Robert were cold warriors. They thought that liberalism was the true religion, but they also believed you have to be hard-headed and cold-hearted. You could not be sentimental."

Fred Greenstein of Princeton University said he doubted Mr. Kennedy would have pulled out of Vietnam.

"I'm not persuaded that he'd have managed that. He was hawkish on all sorts of international affairs, and he certainly left things in Vietnam a lot worse than he found them," Mr. Greenstein said.

Philadelphia voters optimistic after election of black mayor

By Arthur Spiegelman

PHILADELPHIA (R) — This time it was different. A black was elected mayor of a major American city without ugly racial uprisings, without fears of white flight to the suburbs, in fact, with hardly any noise at all save cheers.

Wilson Goode, a 45-year old sharecropper's son, a week ago became the first black to be elected mayor in Philadelphia's 301-year history.

He won with 55 per cent of the vote against two white opponents, both of whom spent the last days of the campaign arguing over which of them would place second.

And according to Mr. Goode, the lesson to be learned from his victory is: "We showed how it can and should be done."

A poll of voters after they cast their ballots showed that Philadelphia, America's fourth largest city, was ready for a black mayor, while Chicago, the second largest, was not.

contrast to the mood in Chicago after it elected its first black mayor last April.

In Chicago, black Democrat Harold Washington's election victory was preceded by an outpouring of racism that made national headlines, and it was followed by raucous battles between the mayor and the white majority on the city council.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Goode's victory was preceded by hardly any mention of race, and since his slate easily won most of the city council seats it probably will be followed by political harmony.

"When people look at us and at Chicago, they see us in a positive light," Mr. Goode said the day after his victory.

Analysts offer several reasons for the contrast in the tale of two American cities. Some say the difference was simply that Philadelphia, America's fourth largest city, was ready for a black mayor, while Chicago, the second largest, was not.

Years of bickering

But to prepare to make history, Philadelphia had to suffer years of bruising racial bickering.

In the 1970s, with tough white former police commissioner Frank Rizzo as mayor, Philadelphia endured racial clashes that according to the city's leading newspaper, the Inquirer, led "to a decay of good will, deepening of distrust."

When William Greene became mayor four years ago succeeding Mr. Rizzo, he made an immediate gesture to the city's 40 per cent black minority to bring racial harmony to the city — he named Mr. Goode, then Pennsylvania's public utilities commissioner, as the city's managing director.

Within weeks, Mr. Goode became the most visible political figure in the city, routinely working 16-hour days and meeting with every group in the city.

Aides say in three years in the job, Mr. Goode forged a "non-

threatening" image of a man dedicated to making the city work.

"I want to be mayor — I want to solve problems. I intend to be mayor of all the people," became his catch-phrases, repeated in various forms thousands of times during the campaign.

Mr. Goode also ran a flawless campaign for mayor, never allowing race to enter as a spoken issue.

With backing from the city's Democratic machine after he beat Mr. Rizzo in a primary last May, Mr. Goode picked up close to 30 per cent of the city's white vote, one of the highest totals ever received by a black in a big-city mayoral race.

All of this contrasted sharply with Chicago, where two white candidates split the white vote allowing Mr. Washington to win the all-important Democratic Party nomination in the primary.

What followed in Chicago was a hostile clash between white and black communities in an election contest in which there was no pre-

Anti-nuclear priest causes stir in U.K.

LONDON (R) — The leader of Britain's anti-nuclear movement, Monsignor Bruce Kent, has stirred wide controversy by telling the country's Communist Party it is a partner with his organisation in the cause of peace.

The Roman Catholic priest, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), received a standing ovation from delegates at the British Communist Party's annual congress when he made the statement to the meeting Sunday.

Conservative politician Sir John Biggs-Davison, who is a Catholic, said he would press the church to review Monsignor Kent's position, saying: "It is surely clear now that he is playing a political role."

paration for historic change.

With Mr. Goode's election blacks are now mayors of three of the four biggest U.S. cities — Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia.

His election is also a sign of rising black political power in the country and an indication that black voters, if they turn out in large numbers, can play a decisive role in the 1984 presidential election.

According to pollster Louis Harris, only 35 per cent of registered black voters vote. If 50 per cent of black voters showed up at the polls, there could be no way Ronald Reagan could win re-election, Mr. Harris said recently.

Thoughts of black political power are far from Mr. Goode's mind. He says all he cares about is creating "jobs, jobs, jobs" in Philadelphia.

But the day after the election, he received phone calls from three Democratic presidential hopefuls — Walter Mondale, John Glenn and Alan Cranston.

Theatre of Europe stages 'Tempest'

PARIS (R) — A boisterous, opulent production of Shakespeare's "the Tempest", staged here in Italian this month by the Piccolo Teatro di Milano, marked the start of an ambitious undertaking by France's Culture Minister Jack Lang. Based at the Theatre de l'Odeon in Paris, the Theatre of Europe will bring top European productions to the Paris stage. The first season, which began on Nov. 3 with the premiere of "la Tempesta", includes performances by Italian, French, West German and Spanish troupes as well as experimental theatre and poetry readings from England, East Germany and Belgium.

Soviet railways in terrible shape

MOSCOW (R) — A large part of the Soviet railway network is in an appalling condition and one reason is that repairmen are selling wooden sleepers and other equipment on the black market, Pravda said.

The Communist Party daily reported that the government's national control commission had severely rebuked Deputy Railways Minister Boris Morozov and other senior officials after carrying out an investigation into train delays. It said late arrivals ran into thousands each year and the chief reason was that the trains had to travel slowly over long stretches of track which were now falling to pieces.

The commission found that in the Moscow region alone 190,000 sleepers had been sold on the black market this year. In the Soviet Far East more than 130,000 sleepers had vanished and repairmen had been caught selling rails.

Vega said forming own troupe of stars

WASHINGTON (R) — The star Vega, one of the brightest in the night sky, appears to be forming its own planetary system from matter circling around it, according to data sent back by a telescope orbiting the earth.

A team of astronomers said at a news conference that the orbiting telescope known as the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) has also discovered between 10,000 and 20,000 previously unknown galaxies out of the billions in the universe. Based on the IRAS data, the astronomers also said that roughly one new solar-type star of the size and luminosity of the sun is being formed every year in the Milky Way galaxy.

"Based on the evidence we have seen so far at least, we have to say the Vega-type phenomenon is not a frequent occurrence," said Fred Gillett, an American on the three-nation project which includes British and Dutch scientists.

5 Pakistani forgers ordered flogged

KARACHI (R) — Five Pakistanis have been sentenced to be flogged for forging U.S. dollars, university degrees, passports and other documents, a military court said Monday. The two ringleaders of the nine-man counterfeiting racket were awarded 15 lashes, one year's jail with hard labour and a stiff fine, it said. A third accused was sentenced to 15 lashes, two others 10 lashes and two more got off with fines and imprisonment, it said.

Over 100 Australian 'Karen Silkwoods' appear in court

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia (R) — More than 100 women began appearing in court here Monday charged with entering a U.S.-run defence base in central Australia.

The women were accused of entering a prohibited area after a mass attempt to break through perimeter fencing at the Pine Gap base, a space and intelligence gathering unit which they say would be a nuclear target in war.

A total of 111 women were arrested Sunday and put in jail at Alice Springs, a township 25 kilometres from the base.

All those arrested gave their names as Karen Silkwood, killed in a car crash in the U.S. in 1974 on her way to meet a reporter over alleged health dangers to uranium plant workers.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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DON'T TIP OFF YOUR HAND

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ A432
♥ KQJ9
♦ KQJ32
♣ Void

WEST EAST
♠ Q1098 ♠ 7
♥ 108 ♥ 7642
♦ 8765 ♦ 9
♣ 875 ♣ AQJ10432

SOUTH
♠ KJ65
♥ A53
♦ A104
♣ K96

The bidding:
East South West North
3 ♠ Dbie 5 ♠ 6 ♠
Dbie 6 ♠ Dbie Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

From the very first hand, Trump Coup Tommy knew that it was going to be his day. As you may recall, Tommy was a player who was known for the fact that, most of the time, he bid and played rather poorly. Except, that is, when he encountered a bad trump break. Then the bumbler was replaced by the assured master, and he performed miracles in the play of the cards.

On the first hand, East elected to preempt. That did not faze Tommy, who stepped in with a takeout double on a hand that had poor support for most suits. West up-

ped the preempt and North cannot be blamed for thinking that his side might have a grand slam. The worst bid in the auction was West's double, for its effect on Tommy was like a phone booth on Clark Kent.

West led a club, and when dummy appeared Tommy knew that West's double had to be predicated on at least four trumps. So Tommy had to engineer an end play, and to accomplish that he had to find out West's distribution in the red suits — on the auction West almost surely held three clubs.

Tommy ruffed the opening lead in dummy and cashed the ace of spades. He was delighted when East produced a trump. He crossed to the ace of hearts and ruffed a club, then came back the ace of diamonds and ruffed another club. He now led a low diamond to his ten.

Had East followed to this trick, West would have been marked with at least three hearts. But when East showed out, the rest was easy. Tommy re-entered dummy with a diamond and led a fourth round of the suit for a heart discard. He cashed the king of hearts and then simply led another heart, ruffing low in his hand. West, down to nothing but trumps, was forced to overruff, and then had to lead away from his Q-10 of trumps into Tommy's K-J tenace. Six spades doubled and made.